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The MARCH of the NATIONS

During the vacation of Rufus Steele this column is being written by members of the Monitor staff.

Roosevelt, a Cat, and a Derby

Lausanne Out for Cobwebs

International Fabric Shrinks

China Wants to Hold Purse

Taxation Has Its Middlemen

JAMES A. FARLEY, field marshal of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's stalking party for the Democratic presidential nomination, arrives at Chicago to open up headquarters just a week ahead of the convention. Announces Judge John E. Mack, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will put Roosevelt's name before the assemblage. Arthur F. Mullen, a Nebraskan, will captain the floor forces. Meanwhile, anti-Rooseveltians who used to play "follow the leader" when they were boys work vigorously to turn it into a game of "head off the leader." Probably the first ballot will tell. If the New York Governor doesn't make the grade then, some of the other eight or more candidates will have a look-in. Among them—and in the center of the stop-Roosevelt movement—is former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who will be on hand at Chicago in person, brown derby and all. Governor Roosevelt will stay in Albany, he has announced, and will not even give out his decision on the Seabury accusations of Mayor Walker until after the convention. He prefers to let sleeping cats lie—the feline in this instance being the Tammany tiger.

¶ Lausanne turns to tariffs. Belgium and Holland are reported to have signed a customs union, open to participation by other European states. Obviously a reduction in tariffs is coming to be regarded as one of the best means of easing the world trade situation. Meanwhile Edouard Herriot, French Premier, has got his Cabinet's approval to the proposed "baby moratorium" on reparations and debts, but, judging by the press, he still has the groups of the Right adamant in the stand against concessions to Germany. Nevertheless he is out for a solution of the reparations problem. This, observers believe, is aimed at the United States policy. Since America has made it clear that Europe must first set its own house in order before it need ask for a war debts settlement with any hope of success, Europe has apparently donned a dust cap and picked up a broom.

¶ League of Nations Association questionnaires reveal financial and business leaders in the United States agreed that new interpretations of intergovernmental debts, reparations and tariffs should be posted along the highway to an international economic conference to be sponsored by the President of the United States. Armed with this limited consensus of 53 important executives, George W. Wickersham, on behalf of the association, announces a national campaign to win Congress over to the plan. Congress may take a lot of winning, since it has already expressed itself against any cancellation or reduction of foreign debts; but if the campaign results in a more general recognition that, in view of the closely knit design of international relations, self-interest demands world interest, it will have achieved much even though appearing to have achieved nothing.

¶ Chinese leaders are laying their case on Manchuria before the League Commissioners in Peiping. They hope for some sort of compromise before Japan recognizes the new régime. But they rebel against the alleged seizure of customs revenue by the Japanese which, they say, reduces China's income from this source by 15 per cent. An extension of such procedure would, they feel, result in chaos. Evidently the man who controls the purse strings is the gate tender.

¶ You'll have to pay tomorrow what you have spent today. This is the meaning of the United States taxes which go into effect tomorrow. Having spent over a billion dollars more in the past year than it took in, the Government must fill up this financial hole with taxes or else fall into it. The people have had the benefits of this excess spending. Thus paying the new taxes will be like paying off in installments a year's back bills. Good citizens will pay and like it. But many a manufacturer and movie house owner will increase his income by adding on a little here and there to make the tax increase come out in even figures, which in effect makes the taxes higher than the Government intends. The first taxes the public can pay cheerfully. But what about these additional private imposts from feudal barons of commercialism?

¶ Spain confiscates Alfonso's private fortune and breaks another link between the republican and royalist régimes. At Fontainebleau the deposed King, quietly waiting word from his native heath that the people tire of self-rule, was encouraged when in municipal elections a short time ago six royalists were victorious; but a cloud obscures his royal hopes as his personal fortune in Spain is divided by the public treasury and the state. Is a new rallying cry, "The King is broke: Long live his fortune!" in order?

Norway Campaigns Against Bootlegging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo, Norw.

A CAMPAIGN against bootlegging, smuggling, home-distillation, and the illicit sale of alcohol is being waged by four ministries and 39 organizations of this country. An appeal to the nation has been issued and posters have been prepared to be hung up everywhere in order to enlist every citizen in the campaign.

Chinese Ready To Draft Own Foreign Policy

Powers Warned on Safety of Loans in Seizure of Maritime Customs

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, June 20—National attention in the Chinese political and diplomatic crisis is concentrated upon Peiping because of the presence here of Mr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister; Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister; Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Executive Yuan, and Dr. Wellington Koo, all of whom are conferring with members of the Lytton Commission and Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang.

The League commission postponed its departure for Japan because the Tokyo Government indicated it would not be ready to receive an investigator until after the first week in July.

Secrecy surrounds the meetings between the Lytton commissioners and high Chinese officials, but the conference is regarded as most significant and bearing directly upon the forthcoming League recommendation for settling the Sino-Japanese disputes.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Lo Wen-kan were interviewed by the press and declared while they were discussing diplomatic issues with Lord Lytton they were also convinced that henceforth the government must depend upon China's own efforts for formulating diplomatic policies.

The Foreign Minister intimated China is prepared to take drastic action in the event of Japan's recognizing Manchukuo. Mr. Soong issued a statement condemning Manchukuo's seizure of customs revenue in which he said: "Foreign powers which are interested in the integrity of maritime customs because they constitute security for foreign loans cannot regard with indifference the callous destruction of the solvency of 400,000,000 people."

Mr. Soong said that by seizing customs at Dairen, Harbin, Antung and Newchwang the Japanese have reduced China's national revenues by 15 per cent and endangered the entire structure of Chinese maritime customs. Mr. Soong warned that customs are now the only prop against financial chaos in China.

Chinese Leaders Discuss Compromise on Manchuria

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, June 20—A Government spokesman has unofficially informed the Monitor that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Mr. T. V. Soong and Mr. Lo Wen-kan informally discussed with the League commissioners in Peiping the possibility of a compromise regarding Manchuria.

These influential Chinese leaders expressed a willingness to consider a plan under which an autonomous Manchuria would be established under Chinese sovereignty, but with a partially separate government. It was suggested that Japanese treaty rights, hitherto disclaimed by Nanking, would be recognized. Government leaders suggested that the commissioners discuss prospects of some such plan with Japanese leaders during the Tokyo visit.

Chinese leaders believe the Manchurian situation virtually a stalemate with the Japanese unable to restore order without many years of fighting, causing destruction to Manchuria's agriculture, railways and social fabric.

China is admittedly unable to conduct an effective military campaign, but Chinese volunteers are prepared to resist the establishment of a Japanese-controlled state indefinitely.

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THINGS PRESENT

Henry Goddard Leach, editor of the Forum, is interviewed today by Miss Janet Mable. News section.

Youngsters certainly ought to get an idea or two for a vacation hobby from the Children's page.

Read the editorial, "The Churches Go Forward," and buck up!

While on the Editorial page, you might pick up a point for your discussion of prohibition and crime. Mirror of World Opinion.

The Word a Day endeavors to shed a bit of light on a question of emphasis which has puzzled a number of readers. Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

By this time most of our readers must know when and where to find the Parent Column. For the benefit of others, look for it each Tuesday on the Educational page.

Tomorrow Miss Mabl. interviews Loring Schuler, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal.

Tuesday, of course, always brings the Women's Enterprises and Activities page and the weekly Radio column.

PUBLIC'S PURSE READY TO POUR OUT NEW TAXES

Machinery Includes Levies on Theaters, Candy and Gasoline

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Upon the stroke of midnight tonight the major machinery of the new tax bill will be thrown into gear, to operate continuously through June 30, 1934.

At that time the Government's program for raising more than half of the additional tax burden of $1,118,500,000 will be launched through a new manufacturers' excise levy, stamp taxes and miscellaneous others. From these the Treasury hopes to realize $654,000,000 during the coming fiscal year.

Apparently few purchasing agents throughout the land will be spared by the new imposts. The list of taxable articles includes a cross section of more or less essentials, such as matches, gasoline, electricity for domestic and commercial usage, automobiles and tires, candy, soft drinks, toilet preparations and a host of others. From these manufacturers' excise taxes the Government expects $457,000,000 next year.

Under the miscellaneous imposts are found telephone messages costing more than 50 cents, telegraph and cable communications, and a tax on admissions, designed to raise $64,500,000.

The stamp taxes on security transfers, conveyances, checks and the like, are calculated to provide further revenues of $132,500,000.

The tax on admissions is applicable at the rate of one cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof on charges above 40 cents.

Certain exemptions are made in favor of religious, educational or charitable organizations.

Life membership costs are not taxable, but the holders are required to pay a tax equivalent to that paid by annual members for dues or membership fees other than assessments.

Increased postage which is expected to help slash the Post Office Department's deficit are not to go into effect until next month.

Herriot Defines French Opinion On Reparations

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., June 20—The reparations conference sprang again into swift action today with the return of M. Edouard Herriot from Paris. The Premier was fortified with information on precisely how far French opinion and Parliament will permit him to proceed.

Immediately upon his arrival here he spent three hours closeted in intense discussion with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. M. Louis German-Martin, French Minister of Finance, assisted M. Herriot, and Mr. MacDonald was seconded by Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade. The talk led up to a meeting of the six inviting powers late in the afternoon.

The conference is at the point of elaborating its program. The present interviews were critical, if not decisive, but the results are as yet unknown. The conference must take M. Herriot's utmost concessions, couple them with English views, and see if they are enough to satisfy Germany.

Experts in all of the delegations are exchanging views, usefully preparing the way for main accords which must be political. The Germans and British had meetings over the week-end. Today all of the experts of the inviting powers are conferring.

Pointedly choosing Lausanne in order to improve the general economic chances of the Reparations Conference and accompanied by the full weight of a forceful letter from King Albert of Belgium, three states, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg today announced an agreement for progressive reciprocal reduction of their tariffs, open to all nations.

Post-Election Calm Found in Panama

By the United Press

PANAMA CITY, Canal Zone—Panama has returned to complete normalcy following the election campaign which culminated in the selection of Dr. Harmodio Arias to succeed former President Ricardo J. Alfaro as President of the Republic next October.

Fears of preelection disturbances which were expressed in many quarters were found to be unjustified. The stringent regulations imposed by the Government, including the prohibition of inter-provincial and inter-district and fluvial traffic, probably contributed largely to the maintenance of perfect order.

The only repercussion from the election was a rumored uprising in the isolated San Blas Indian Archipelago, but the early reports of this strife were found to be greatly exaggerated. During the early days of the election campaign Señor Francisco Arias Paredes, Reform Liberal Party candidate, brought three of the San Blas Indian chiefs to Panama City by airplane for a visit, and on that occasion it is understood that the chiefs agreed to campaign for Señor Arias Paredes and to align their followers in his behalf.

Amelia Earhart Putnam Back From Lone Hop Over Atlantic

Broadway Decked Gayly for Usual Welcome as Woman Flier Receives First Greeting From Her Flying Instructor, Captain Hawks

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Amelia Earhart Putnam came home today, bronzed and happy, her trunk full of honors from four foreign nations and her ears still ringing with foreign tributes to her solo flight across the Atlantic. With her home coming once again the air down town was a-weave with ticket tape for her progress up Broadway from the Battery to a welcome massing on the steps of City Hall.

One of those to first grasp her hands was Capt. Frank M. Hawks, just recovered from a recent mishap, and she did not conceal her great delight, for "it was Frank who took me on my first airplane ride 12 years ago in California, and as soon as we left the ground, I knew that I myself had to fly."

It has been a fast schedule for Mrs. Putnam since those 16 hours of tense waiting until the flash came back from the Irish coast that she had done it, 12,000 feet up, ice on her wings, dense fog, failed altimeter and all. London, Paris, Rome, Brussels—decorations in all of them—and when New York and Washington have finished with her the list of embellishments will be enough to make the days in Atchinson, Kan., the sandstone caves of her Missouri childhood, the engine repair course at Northampton, and that first ride with Frank Hawks in 1920 seem far away indeed. But by all the signs of frank and simple heartiness, the Amelia Putnam of today has forgotten nothing of her yesterday, and is in a fair way to be taken straight to the hearts of her countrymen. This is because to her the famous flight she made was a perfectly natural thing to have done, since, after all, it was simply part of a flying career.

Bad weather conditions held up the Ile de France this morning, so that the official welcome had to be

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SENATE FACES BIG JOB BEFORE ADJOURNMENT

Four Bills to Be Debated and Reports to Be Made on Others

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20—With at least four bills yet to be debated and conference reports on a number of others to be completed it appeared today that the Senate would have to work rapidly this week, if it is to adjourn in time for the beginning of the Democratic convention June 27.

President Hoover has taken his stand as leader in the last few days, in trying to break the deadlock on the economy bill and in urging the House to act quickly on the $300,000,000 direct relief bill. Saturday he called members of the House Banking Committee to the White House to press for action on this bill which passed the Senate a week ago.

House leaders, however, insisted that the Senate should first consider the Garner $2,300,000,000 relief bill which it has shelved in favor of the $2,000,000,000 Wagner bill.

When it finishes with the relief measure now before it the Senate will still have to pass on two appropriation bills, the home loan bank bill, which the House has approved, and other measures that may possibly come before it. In addition conferences between the House and Senate are still in process on six appropriation bills which must be approved before July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year. The Interior Department bill is the only one of the appropriation measures that has been cleared from the docket.

The Treasury-Post Office and the independent offices appropriations bills have not been touched by the Senate since reported out of committee. The latter, it is indicated, will be subjected to a good deal of debate because of cuts it contains that it is said would endanger the work of the bureau of valuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the public utility investigating activities of the Federal Trade Commission.

The home loan bank bill, last of President Hoover's reconstruction measures, which passed the House last week, has yet to be approved by the Senate. The Senate will also be asked to pass upon a proposal to authorize an additional grant of Federal Farm Board wheat for the use of the needy. On the other hand, the House must take up the $300,000,000 direct aid relief bill, approved by the Senate. Differences in the Wagner and Garner relief bills will also have to be ironed out in conference.

The economy question is expected to be settled early this week. A poll of the House is said to indicate that members are willing to give in on the 30-day furlough plan urged by President Hoover, instead of holding out longer for the flat 10 per cent pay cut. This is the last controverted provision in the bill.

The Senate last week apparently shelved for the session farm relief and the Glass bank reform bill. Insurgents of the northwest farming states are ready to fillibuster should Mr. Glass succeed in getting his bill to the floor and the farm relief measure has been sent back to committee.

GRAZZI TO ASSUME GUATEMALA POST

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Mr. Emmanuele Grazzi, Royal Italian Consul-General in New York since 1927, will leave his American post to take over that of Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian legation to Guatemala City, it was announced at the Italian consulate here Saturday. Mr. Grazzi's successor will be Mr. Antonio de Grossardi, consul-general at Sydney, Australia.

Mr. Grazzi has been in his country's consular service for 20 years, the last five of which have been in New York. His promotion from the consular to the diplomatic service is seen here to be the forerunner to his appointment as Italian Minister to Guatemala.

DRYS MOBILIZE AGAIN TO BLOCK WETS AT CHICAGO

Prohibition Leaders to Press Demands Before Democratic Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Dry leaders are mobilizing preparatory to an advance on the Democratic National Convention, when it meets in Chicago on June 27, with demands similar to those which they stressed before the Republican national conclave last week when, if they did not achieve a victory, they at least helped defeat the wet drive for repeal.

Meanwhile prohibition leaders here are studying the Republican plank, which they hold should have "more than a casual reading."

"Certainly our wet friends, on the basis of their askings, suffered defeat," Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of Allied Forces for Prohibition, said in a statement issued yesterday.

Dr. Poling characterized comment by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut, against the G. O. P. prohibition plank as "significant." He said the drys were preparing for the forthcoming campaign and would work in congressional and senatorial districts where prohibition would be an issue and made it clear that the dry positions were being consolidated and the reserve funds augmented.

Simultaneously Mr. Fred A. Victor, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, said the Republican prohibition plank "contained some things which meet the approval of the drys."

"They approve and indorse the well-merited rebuke given the wet Republican leadership of this State in the second paragraph, 'Nullification by nonobservance by individuals or state action threatens the stability of government'," Mr. Victor said. "Here the Republican national convention points a finger straight at Republican leadership in New York, which has refused to support and enact a state enforcement bill.

"The drys enthusiastically indorse the platform condemnation of 'referendums without constitutional sanction.' The drys have long contended that 'those who propose them knowingly are deceiving the people.' It is to be hoped, now that the Republican Party has pointed out the foolishness and futility of this particular wet program, we will hear no more of it."

CURTAIN RISING ON LAST ACT OF 'STOP ROOSEVELT'

Forces of Eight or Nine Aspirants for Democratic Nomination at Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 20—The last act in the drama entitled "Stop Roosevelt" began here today, one week before the opening of the Democratic national convention. Like all good dramas, the dénouement is in doubt and is likely to remain so till the last minute.

Headquarters were opened for nearly all the eight or nine contenders for the presidential nomination and the week will be one of intensive political activity. On the one hand, supporters of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York profess supreme confidence in the outcome and assume that the nomination, not to say the election, is already theirs.

On the other hand, backers of lesser candidates still insist that their combined total vote is enough to "stop Roosevelt" if only they can agree among themselves who the alternate will be. That is the rub.

Eight Different Views

The spokesmen for the eight different Roosevelt rivals have eight different views, and while undercover negotiations are going on among them in an effort to pool their strength, similar quiet efforts are being exerted by Mr. James A. Farley, Roosevelt manager and New York Democratic chairman, to win over one of the other favorite sons to the Roosevelt side.

The Roosevelt forces have the advantage in possessing by far the largest number of pledged delegates and their strategy is now proceeding along time-honored political paths. If Mr. Roosevelt is eventually nominated, it is more than likely that it will be through the assistance of one of his erstwhile rivals who will, in turn, be nominated for the Vice-Presidency through the aid of Roosevelt votes. Again, there is always the possibility of holding out

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Foreign Experts To Help Chile In Economic Plans

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 20 (AP)—Four European economists have been engaged to advise the Socialist Government on its economic program, the most important matter which it faces.

They are Herr Werner Sombart, of the University of Berlin; Signor Velfredo Pareto, an Italian economist; M. Pierre Dominique, a French expert, and Professor Bercachs, of the University of Paris. The Government announced the four will come to Chile as soon as possible.

Trains on the Santiago-Valparaiso Railway were operated by soldiers today, after a strike of the trainmen in protest against the counter-revolt which overthrew the junta, headed by Col. Marmaduke Grove.

Señor Carlos Davila, head of the Socialist junta, emphatically declared yesterday that all armed forces and a "united country" stood behind his Government, despite reports of another counter-revolt on behalf of Col. Marmaduke Grove, former head of the country's air service.

Simultaneously came an announcement from the junta that a destroyer carrying Colonel Grove and his principal aid, Señor Eugenio Matte, as prisoners, to Juan Fernandez Island, was proceeding. This flatly contradicted reports that part of the air force had rebelled and was detaining the destroyer.

CALLAO, Peru., June 20 (AP)—The British cruiser Durban arrived here today under orders to stand by in case she should be needed for protection of British interests in Chile.

America's Strangest Gold Stampede Seeks No Bonanza Above Living Wage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—With more than 8000 men already in the hills and additional thousands preparing to go, this State is fairly launched in one of the largest—perhaps the most important—gold rushes in its history.

For weeks schools provided by the State Department of Vocational Education have been teaching unemployed men and women how to wrest the precious yellow mineral from the State's 5000 miles of placer streams.

And now the sharp clink of picks and the steady swish of placer rockers may be heard above the rustling of waters in many long neglected "diggin's."

Some of the vast army of gold seekers find it wise to ride to work on street cars and pan in the Platte River within Denver's city limits; others, and these are more numerous, are following advice given them by teachers and veteran miners and are reaching far into the upper Rockies, where the returns are greater.

The miners are drawn from almost every class. There are included men who have been out of employment in their regular line for many months, tourists glad for the opportunity to earn a vacation in the mountains in the romantic quest for gold, and high school and college students who have found the usual avenues of vacation employment closed and who are flocking to the gold schools and thence to camps in the hills.

According to those in charge of the state schools the chances for rich strikes are comparatively few, but the possibilities of making a steady living wage are virtually certain.

The United States Mint already reports a substantial increase in number of shipments received this year as compared with last year. The value of the amount received has remained about the same, however, it is reported.

Although the organization of the schools has been fairly extensive throughout the State, the cost has been held under the surprisingly low sum of $1000. This has been accomplished through the donation of teachers' services and much equipment.

An iron gold pan costs 50 cents. With it and a shovel an industrious man can make about $1 a day in the Denver city limits. With a home-made placer machine and sluice, costing about $10, he can make several dollars a day.

From many aspects it appears that gold mining may be the solution to Colorado's unemployment problem. A recent state-wide survey revealed 56,000 men unemployed. It is pointed out that the gold streams could easily accommodate that number supplying at least a living to each.

The state schools have eight day courses. Use of gold pans, construction of placer machinery, geology, use of mercury, proper procedure for gold marketing, and instruction in staking placer claims are given.

Unemployed Scots To Wear British 'Clogs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

LANCASHIRE has long claimed to be the home of clogs in Great Britain, but Edinburgh has now given them definite recognition.

More than 150 unemployed allotment holders were recently donated with clogs in response to an appeal for assistance for the unemployed sent out by the Prince of Wales.

Third Party Move Denied By Veterans

Bonus Army 'Digs In' for Summer in Camp in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20—The "bonus army" will not further plans for a third political party. Mr. Walter W. Waters, commander-in-chief, denies such reports and calls them the ideas of those veterans dissatisfied over the bonus bill defeat. Inquiry among the veterans here reveals that the majority of them would rather have jobs than bonus money. Primarily that is why they are digging-in for the remainder of the summer.

That the veterans have no intention of leaving Washington until some sort of relief is forthcoming is indicated by the work going on at Anacostia, where the principal camp is located, and where a system of drainage is being installed. Numerous tents, large and small, are arriving and food is coming in abundance from neighboring states.

Mess Fund Has $7000

Yesterday a check-up of the veterans' mess fund showed a cash balance of more than $7000, with daily receipts of from $500 to $1000. According to the veteran in charge of apportioning supplies $1000 a day is required to take care of the men.

As regards the "third party" movement it is admitted by veterans that former service men throughout the country will interest themselves in the election of representatives to Congress favorable to their cause. The sting from the defeat, in the Senate, of the $2,400,000,000 bonus bill remains and the veterans now declare, "We'll stay here until Congress does something."

Brig.-Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, superintendent of Washington police, has invited the attention of the nation to the idea of establishing veterans on federal, state and private lands. The idea being that the plan, for the present, would include only those now in Washington. It is General Glassford's idea that certain southern states could donate land for the entire "Bonus Expeditionary Force" to cultivate, and that a veterans' community might be established.

Florida's Governor Replies

Thus far but one official response has been received, Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida has telegraphed that he would coöperate with patriotic organizations to secure acreage in Florida for jobless veterans, as well as other persons, provided arrangements could be made that settlers would not be dependent upon adjoining communities.

Representative Clarence J. McLeod (R.) of Michigan has advised General Glassford that he will endeavor to obtain favorable action from Congress on a bill introduced by himself and covering the same purposes as General Glassford's plan.

Mr. McLeod's bill, brought before the House May 10, 1932, called for the immediate payment of the face value of the veterans' adjusted service certificates upon condition of engaging in farming for a period of not less than three years.

While General Glassford's plan points to the success of the small farms in Belgium and France and suggests donation of lands by federal and state governments as well as private citizens, Mr. McLeod's bill calls for the free distribuation of 105,225,285 bushels of government wheat and the payment to veterans of more than $1,000,000,000 in bonus money.

American Girl Gets Polish Merit Cross

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20—Miss Ellenor Cook of New York was today decorated with the Polish gold cross of merit by Mr. Titus Filipowicz, Ambassador from Poland, at a luncheon given in her honor in the Polish embassy here.

The medal was presented in appreciation of Miss Cook's interpretation of Polish folk songs. During the past year Miss Cook has held recitals in Warsaw, Krakow, Poznan and Lodz, Poland. The decoration, given rarely to men and seldom to women, was awarded in the name of President Moiscicki of the Republic of Poland.

She appeared recently at a banquet in honor of former President Paderewski in New York City and was congratulated by the famous pianist for her interpretation of her songs of his country in their native language.

FRENCH DROP SCHEME FOR LEAGUE ARMY

Move Removes Barrier to Effective Action at Geneva Conference

BRITISH ADVOCATE LONG NAVY HOLIDAY

Americans Criticize Plan on Ground of Slowness in Reducing Forces

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 20—The so-called Tardieu plan for arming the League of Nations in order to guarantee international security and world peace has been laid aside by the present French Government.

This became clear today as American, British and French representatives resumed private conversations with a view to finding a basis of agreement on which to bring the Disarmament Conference to a successful conclusion.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, presided at discussions yesterday, when good progress was reported in the task of defining the agenda on which the conferees can continue these discussions which have supplanted formal meetings at the conference.

M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, the French spokesman at Geneva, urged global budget reduction as a measure which should achieve much needed economy and provide a concrete basis for winding up the conference with a certain measure of success. He made it clear that the French Government no longer wished to push the Tardieu scheme of internationalization, as this is now impracticable for early realization.

Brings General Relief

Elimination for the present at least of this traditional French proposal permitted the British and Americans to draw a deep breath of relief and added much to the hopefulness to which the recent informal parleys have given rise.

The American delegation for some weeks has been showing signs of impatience at the barrenness of the Geneva conference and many European diplomats shared the American concern and even envisaged the possibility that the Washington Government might withdraw from the conference if it continued to be unfruitful.

Senator Claude A. Swanson spoke for Washington at Sunday's and today's conferences, insisting that the American plan for limiting or reducing effectives be included in the agenda of these discussions. Mr. Hugh S. Gibson was absent from the tripartite parleys and explained he was conversing with Washington telephonically and serving as contact man with the Italians and Germans.

Sir John Simon was British spokesman today while Mr. MacDonald was busy at Lausanne. The British suggestion for a discussion by leaders informally and adoption by the Disarmament Conference is understood to call for a holiday of several years without replacement of those offensive weapons forbidden to Germany by the Versailles Treaty.

The British argument is that this will produce a steady reduction of these arms as they wear out and clear the way for total suppression in a later treaty.

Tentative Agreement Rumored

Americans, while welcoming all proposals for limiting and reducing armaments, feel the British scheme by itself is inadequate to satisfy the world's demand, its chief defect being its slowness in accomplishing real reduction. It is strongly rumored that the British and French have a tentative agreement for support of their two plans concurrently applied, but for the present they are employing every discretion to avoid the accusation of acting together against the Americans and others.

Inclusion of the American effectives scheme in the agenda discussions insured that these discussions will be broader than merely the subject of qualitative disarmament. Senator Swanson has expressed hopefulness over the favorable reception the effectives scheme has had from a number of delegations. It now appears that the scheme suggests a general reduction of 25 per cent in effectives when the national defense needs of each country are determined.

Other delegations will be brought into these private talks as soon as they get well under way with clearly definite agenda.

Louisiana Passes New Tax Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La., June 20—With passage by the State Assembly of five revenue measures expected to yield about $4,000,000, Gov. Oscar K. Allen feels the State is assured an adequate income for a strictly economical administration.

The five administration measures are a tobacco tax estimated to bring in more than $1,000,000; a tax on electric power, about $500,000; a soft drinks tax and an insurance premiums tax, $1,000,000, and a corporation franchise tax, about $1,500,000.

Other measures which also have passed both houses are a chain store tax, a milk products and beef and beef products tax, and a bill authorizing a committee to study and propose revision of the tax system of Louisiana.

Governor Allen expects to see the latter carried out during his administration.

FUTURE SUCCESS FORECAST FOR WORLD COURT

Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Hears Warren—Lowell Delivers Sermon

An optimistic note as to the future success of the World Court was sounded today in the address of Mr. Charles Warren '99, formerly Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who traced for old and new members of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the history and trials of the Supreme Court as bearing upon the World Court.

"The World Court," he said, "is now dealing to a large degree with many arguments which are but repetitions of similar ones made against our own Supreme Court in dealing with state sovereignties. We, therefore, need not take too seriously opposition to the World Court and in recognizing the opposition against our own Supreme Court with the gloomy anticipations as to its successful power to act, derive some degree of hopefulness."

Mr. Warren's address opens the second day of Harvard's commencement exercises, the baccalaureate sermon having been delivered yesterday by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university. Approximately 500 seniors gathered in front of Holworthy Hall for the march from the Yard to Sander's Theater.

Dr. Lowell took his text from the seventh chapter of II Kings, wherein Elisha predicted a time of stress in which "Tomorrow about this time shall a measure of fine flour be sold for a shekel, and two measures of barley for a shekel, in the gate of Samaria."

"Today, since you have entered college, measures of fine flour have fallen to half the price. Malthus, a century ago, frightened people by calculating that if the population of the world increased at the existing rate, the earth at no far distant date would not produce enough to feed them; and now in the temperate zone alone there is a surplus of food, and at the same time fear of starvation. The farmers are complaining that their crops are unsold, while in many countries, multitudes of unemployed are being fed by public and private charity."

"Today we look blankly into one another's faces, bewildered, distraught, suggesting strange remedies and laying the blame on someone else.

This is not the time to blame others but to think about the future, and so direct our course that when good days arrive we shall not abuse our opportunities. Let young men prepare themselves; for such conditions are not caused by sun spots of changes in climate, nor by droughts and floods. They flow from human conduct, and are hence under human control. They arise mainly from lack of foresight, which is based upon an attitude of mind that can be cultivated, and therefore contains a moral element.

"All social life, all stability and progress, depend upon each man's confidence in his neighbor, a reliance upon him to do his duty. All mercantile credit is likewise based upon mutual confidence, and without credit, and the transactions made possible thereby, the world could not sustain its present population.

"The world is changing rapidly. Wringing from nature her secrets, and thereby getting control of her forces have made what formerly seemed impossible an every day event. They have enlarged man's power, brought the whole world into closer contacts and opened new roads both to prosperity and to ruin, to virtue and to crime. They have made men and nations less isolated. But they have also made the price of the farmers' wheat in Manitoba contingent upon the harvest in the Argentine, and have caused employees in Massachusetts shoe shops to lose their jobs because machinery has improved in Czechoslovakia."

Futility of War Stressed by Yale University Head

Baccalaureate services were the rule in New England's colleges yesterday. At Yale, Dr. James Rowland Angell, president, in his address, urged the graduating students to do everything possible to make the world recognize the futility of war. "Are we to live indefinitely in a world where the sinister clouds of war constantly threaten to descend and wipe out civilization?" he asked the seniors.

Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth, speaking at Hanover, N. H., requested that the graduates "recognize the necessity for such a revaluation of the customs and institutions of society as has never been known." Lack of faith is the greatest lack of the present day, he said, and the most dangerous unemployment is the unemployment of the mind.

Bowdoin College graduates in Maine heard Dr. C. M. Sills, president, say that it is a curious commentary on the human race that men and women, when they have won a certain degree of liberty for themselves, are so greatly inclined to deny liberty to others. Against this inconsistency all persons should be on guard, both in their private attitudes and in their advocacy of public principles, he warned the students.

The class of 1932 at Brown, in Providence, R. I., was urged by Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president, in his baccalaureate sermon yesterday, to learn more about self-sacrifice. Self-sacrificing service to other burdened men and women, he said, eases the burden each must bear himself. He told the seniors to direct the course of their voyage by things which do not change.

Dr. Samuel Van Rankin Holmes of Buffalo, N. Y., speaking at Williams College, declared that no greater opportunities for noble experiment and fine achievement have ever been offered youth than are offered today. There need be no failures if the "brook of beginnings has watered the garden of purposes and endeavors," he said.

BRIDGE DEDICATED

GREENFIELD, Mass., June 20 (AP)—The new $250,000 bridge across the Greenfield River, between Greenfield and Deerfield, was dedicated Saturday with a historical pageant, of which a parade of ancient vehicles was a feature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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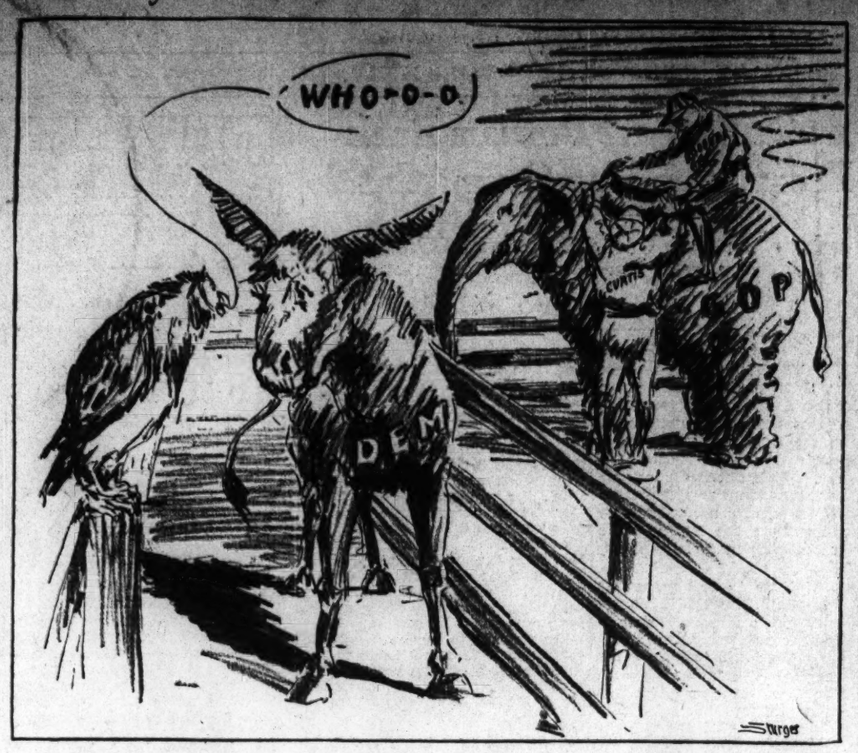
Now They've Picked the G. O. P. Riders—Let's Continue



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Rockefeller Is Challenged To Give Dry Act Substitute

Methodist Board Notes 'Glaring Errors' in Letter to Butler

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20—The Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals has launched a counterattack at the "glaring errors of fact and opinion" found in the recent letter of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in which Mr. Rockefeller termed prohibition a failure.

In a statement written by Mr. Deets Pickett, secretary, the board calls upon Mr. Rockefeller to turn from "the counsel of madness" to the "sanity of judgment which has characterized his relations with the public for two decades."

Mr. Pickett first refutes Mr. Rockefeller's contention that drinking has actually increased under prohibition. This statement, Mr. Pickett pointed out, is directly contrary to testimony of Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition, who told the House Appropriations Committee, Jan. 31, 1932, that "the Government has measured the amount of hops, corn, sugar, rye, barley, etc., raised and imported, subtracted the amounts used in known legal enterprises and reported that the amount of raw material left would make less than a third of the former liquor consumption."

The statement that drinking has increased "would not be surprising if found in purposive propaganda, but that it should be found in a letter defining the basis of opinion of one of the great financial princes of the country is truly remarkable," Mr. Pickett declares.

"The assertion," he adds, "goes contrary to all American economic experience. It is assumed that our previous experience has been misleading, that the liquor business thrives best upon prohibition, upon being deprived of the privilege of advertising, window display and known place of sale."

Mr. Pickett also takes exception to Mr. Rockefeller's statement that speakeasies—twofold, if not threefold—have sprung up to take the place of the saloon.

"It may be doubted," he declares, that the speakeasy is as great an evil as the saloon or anything like as great an evil. It might well be said, that in some cities at least 20 speakeasies would do an annual business equal to the annual business of one well-patronized saloon in the old days."

He also pointed out that recent investigation by the Bureau of Prohibition showed 3844 places in Manhattan where liquor is sold. In 1914, he adds, there were 10,489 saloons and hotel bars in New York and of this number 5434 were in Manhattan and the Bronx with the "overwhelming proportion in Manhattan."

He also criticized Mr. Rockefeller's argument that crime has increased and his failure to recommend any alternative for prohibition.

"Affording gangsters the protection of law in the operation of distilleries or breweries or in distributing liquors to the people will simply relieve them from the harassment which now handicaps their efforts," Mr. Pickett points out.

Mr. Rockefeller proposed only "chaos in place of prohibition," Mr. Pickett concludes.

"We ask Mr. Rockefeller in all solemnity," he said, "if in these times, when all over the world social institutions are trembling upon their foundations, he wishes to take the responsibility for recommending to America that it reestablish a legalized liquor trade."

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BOOKLET OF HELPFUL HINTS WITH EVERY BOTTLE
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Kerr Asks Him to Offer Alternative Plan to Present Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — In an open letter to Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Dr. Hugh Thomson Kerr, pastor of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Penna., has challenged Mr. Rockefeller to present an alternative to the prohibition amendment.

Referring to Mr. Rockefeller's letter to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, evidencing the financier's willingness to work for repeal, Dr. Kerr paid tribute to Mr. Rockefeller for his services to the cause of temperance. He also commended the friendly manner in which the arguments were set forth and expressed the hope that it would influence those who are working for repeal to carry on the discussion in a "sportsmanlike" way.

"The right to work and vote in behalf of the repeal of the amendment," he said, "is inalienable. Those of us who believe that the prohibition law has worked for social betterment, especially for the poor, are not afraid of a vote on the issue if it is divorced from all political party issues and carried with it some definite and constructive substitute.

Want Constructive Plan

"What those of us who support the amendment ask is, 'What do you suggest as a constructive substitute?' President Butler in his resolution offers nothing. He is willing to leave everything to the honor of the Republican Party and to the political action of the several states. That is utterly unsatisfactory. To champion repeal without offering something to take the place of the present law, except a return to the old saloon order, is not statesmanship; it is political bankruptcy. It is to champion the past without a program for the future and intelligent voters will not be interested in a repeal movement that means a return to the saloon and that is what the old order brought forth and will bring forth, contrary to all prophetic prediction concerning a sane legislation on the part of the states.

"The report of the Wickersham commission—the most trustworthy analysis the country has had of this much-discussed and debated question—is worth careful study. The commission did not agree but it voted nine to two against mere repeal. It voted nine to two to conserve the gains which have been made and against returning to pre-prohibition legislation. It voted nine to two that the saloon should not come back. It voted nine to two that the Federal Government must not relinquish its authority over the liquor traffic. It voted nine to two that the United States Government must not go into the liquor business. It voted nine to two against exempting wine and beer. The wet press has obscured the findings of the commission but the fact remains that the commission itself was not in favor of naked repeal, which would reconstitute the old legislation and lead to the evils which the prohibition law sought to cure.

Not Hard to Criticize

"It is, therefore, a fair question to ask what constructive substitute do you and President Butler offer? It is not difficult to criticize the present condition under the prohibition law. This condition is largely due to lack of coöperation on the part of the states in the enforcement of the present law. One further question needs to be asked and answered. If after the repeal has been submitted to the people, and voted upon, and if it is proved that the country does not wish to repeal the law, but stands by the present law, will those who now oppose the law honestly and frankly support it after such resubmission?

"There can never be an ideal solution of a traffic that has always been and always will be lawless and antisocial. There is no country in the world that has an ideal solution. The Eighteenth Amendment was the result of a long process of temperance agitation and economic dissatisfaction with the liquor traffic. Naked repeal can mean nothing else but reversion to the old order, and there is still a majority, I believe, who will vote to move forward rather than backward.

"Is it too much to ask what, in your judgment, is the next forward movement in the fight for temperance and the social control of the liquor traffic?"

Tonight at the Pops

"Under the Double Eagle," March ..... J. Wagner
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Second Norwegian Dance ..... Grieg
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltz ..... Strauss
Polonaise from "Eugen Onegin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
"Second Hungarian Rhapsody" ..... Liszt
"Of Thee I Sing," Selection ..... Gershwin
"Dubinushka," Russian Folk Song
Arranged by Agide Jacchia
Triumphal March from "Aida" ..... Verdi

LIBRARIANS TO MEET AT BETHLEHEM SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 20—New England college librarians for the first time are to take part in the Northeastern Library Conference which will be held at the Maplewood Club, Bethlehem, N. H., June 27 to July 2. The group has announced that it will have two special sessions of its own.

Nationally known educators and library authorities have been assigned parts in the program. Mr. Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, Prof. Frederick Tupper of the University of Vermont and Mr. Eric P. Kelley, Newbury medalist and professor of journalism at Dartmouth College, are among the speakers scheduled.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES NAMES AGENT

Appointment of Mr. Harry I. Brooks as general passenger agent of the Eastern Steamship Lines, with offices at India Wharf, Boston, headquarters of the organization, was announced today by the lines.

Mr. Brooks, who for several years has been district passenger agent for the company, has been with the Eastern Steamship Lines since 1910, except from 1917 to 1923, when he was with the United States Shipping Board. Upon several occasions he was commended for his work with the board.

BOSTON SETS SAFETY MARK FOR PAST WEEK

Not a single fatal automobile accident occurred in Boston during the last week, a record which places it at the head of the list of all United States cities having a population of more than 500,000, according to Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles. In his report, however, he disclosed that 14 persons, three of them children, were fatally injured in Massachusetts last week.

"The drunken motoring morons are at it again," he said, "with the result that during the past week we have experienced another bad record, although not quite so bad as that of the corresponding week a year ago. The present list reveals fatal accidents in 12 different cities and towns throughout the State, with two in Greenfield and two in Worcester, but not a single fatality in Boston."

Winnwood School Holds Graduation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE GROVE, L. I., N. Y., June 20—Commencement exercises at Winnwood Friday stood as proof of the growth and development during the last school year of both the pupils and the school. The class day exercises were held in the school gymnasium. Each member of the graduating class was introduced to the audience by the class secretary, Mr. William A. Acker '32 of Jamaica, N. Y. Then after the reading of the class history, the class prophecy and the class will, Miss Claire Wiseman '32 of New York presented a gift to Mrs. Winn in behalf of the senior class.

Graduation exercises also were held in the school gymnasium. Among essays read to the audience were papers by Mr. Sydney Hayward '32 and Miss Vivien Lauer '32: "England's Political Predicament," and "Russia, a Challenge and a Menace." Interest during these exercises centered on the annual award made by the Parents Association of Winnwood. Mr. Harry C. Browne of New York City, president of the association, presented the prize to Mr. Hayward, class president.

Following this, Paul Jackson '32 of New York City was awarded the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute medal, given for the highest grades received in mathematics and the sciences.

Saturday evening the annual June prom, given this year by the sorority, Phi Sigma Kappa and the fraternity, Alpha Delta Psi, was held in the gynasium, concluding the graduation program.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.; gentle variable winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not so cool on the coast tonight and on the north coast Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer in central and southern portions tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, probably followed by showers.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, possibly followed by showers in northwest portion Tuesday; slowly rising temperatures in northwest portions tonight and on the coast Tuesday.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; rising temperatures Tuesday.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, possibly followed by showers Tuesday; slightly warmer on coast.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds on south portion and moderate east winds over north portion; weather mostly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers over north portion beginning of week, and showers again Wednesday or Thursday; warmer over south portion early part of week, cooler over north portion Wednesday or Thursday, warmer toward end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	60	54	Montreal	74	82
Bismarck	62	76	Nantucket	62	62
Boston	61	64	New Orleans	82	96
Buffalo	70	80	New York	64	68
Calgary	48	70	Norfolk, Va.	70	76
Charleston	78	84	North Platte	56	78
Chicago	70	70	Philadelphia	64	70
Cincinnati	74	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	106
Denver	58	80	Pittsburgh	70	86
Eastport, Me.	48	52	Portland, Me.	58	66
Hatteras	74	78	Raleigh	72	82
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. June19	76	82	St. Louis	68	86
Helena, Mont.	52	72	St. Paul	60	76
Huron, S. D.	56	66	Salt Lake City	60	82
Jacksonville	80	90	San Francisco	56	74
Kansas City	66	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	80
Key West	82	86	Seattle	58	72
Los Angeles	64	84	Tampa	78	92
Memphis	78	96	Washington	66	70
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Wichita, Kan.	70	84
			Williston, N.D.	60	76

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time June 20.
B—Maximum June 9.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Monday 1:30 p. m., Tuesday 12:43 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

TOMATO JUICE
cocktail—8 oz. tomato juice and 1 teaspoon
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EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 5; senior spread and dance, Lowell House, 9.

Class night, Robert Gould Shaw school, school hall, West Roxbury, 8.

Banquet and reunion, New England Conservatory Alumni Association, 6.

Eleventh general convention, American Guild of Organists, dinner, Hotel Statler, 6; concert, Jordan Hall, 8.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Carmen," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: Seniors' Class Day; chapel service, address by the Rev. C. Leslie Glenn of Christ Church, Cambridge, 11. Exercises, Sanders Theater 4. Ivy Oration by Mr. Loftus Eugene Becker, confetti battle, Harvard Stadium, 5:30; annual meeting, Harvard Law School Association, Langdell Hall, 11.

Eleventh general convention, American Guild of Organists, business sessions, Hotel Statler, 9:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Spanish Paintings, by Miss Maginnis, 11.

Graduation exercises and commencement concert, New England Conservatory of Music, Conservatory building, afternoon.

Field and Forest Club: Ramblers evening walk, Fenway Rose Garden, meet at Massachusetts Avenue Station, upper level, 5:40.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Opening June 24. Modern American Prints. Etchings by Goya. Woodcuts of the Far East. American Silver by John Coney. Designs in Color by Anne Allen. British Etchings, 1650-1850. Engravings by Stefano della Bella. Modern French Prints.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Through the summer. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Water color studies by Lewis Rubinstein.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Ducks of North America in naturalistic settings. Large collection of shells, including the nautilus shell which inspired Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem. Exhibit of paintings and drawings, articles made in the classes of applied arts of primary schools throughout Republic of Mexico, together with miniature objects of popular arts which are playthings of Mexican children. Exhibitor material collected in the Gobi Desert picturing ancient and modern man in Mongolia, which includes bones of the Mongolian dinosaur, dinosaur footprint, model of a dinosaur egg and baby dinosaurs.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American paintings. Also, on ground floor, Boston Society of Architects' unemployment benefit exhibition of miniature models of "Interiors of Tomorrow." Through July 2.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stauri Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Colored etchings of Oriental subjects, by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through month of June.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twatchman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schreve Studio, 683 Boylston Street—General print show.

Helman's Print Shop, 54 Park Street—Original sketches of early nineteenth century English actors and audiences, by J. W. Gear.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Original lithographs by Fedor Rojankovsky for illustrations for Daniel Boone and other drawings. Through month of June.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue.—An exhibition of paintings, by Mrs. Bertha D. Hoxie. Through July 2.

American Airways Moves to St. Louis

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Announcement was made today by American Airways, Inc., that its general operations and traffic headquarters would be transmitted from here to Lambert Field, St. Louis. The transfer of the two principal departments is part of a general centralization plan adopted by officials of the concern.

Under the centralization plan, two of the Airways' four divisions will be dropped. St. Louis, known as the central division, also will become headquarters for the New York and Cincinnati divisions. The headquarters of the southern division will remain at Dallas, Texas.

ENFORCEMENT GROUP TO STAND BY PARTY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 20—Although the Republican Party plank on prohibition is by no means a dry victory in the opinion of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, this group does not intend to make plans for a party ticket of its own, as has been reported.

This statement was made by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass., general chairman, who has headquarters here for the conventions. A meeting of her organization to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., July 4, will consider plans for participation in the coming campaign, Mrs. Peabody said. What the program will be will depend in large measure upon the action of the Democratic Party, she explained further.

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CROYDON: 114 North End; 75-77 Church St.
DEPTFORD: 177-179 High St.
EALING: New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM: 104-6 High St. North
FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane.
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:

ABERDEEN: 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Co-operative Stores); 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 55 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
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SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
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SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 9C Regent St.
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WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

AMELIA PUTNAM BACK FROM HOP OVER ATLANTIC

(Continued from Page 1)

foreshortened in order to accommodate the full slate of appearances scheduled. From City Hall, where the gold medal of the city of New York was presented to her by Mayor James J. Walker, with the Mayor "listening in," the procession went uptown to Bryant Park, and on the balcony of Federal Hall, which has been built there in replica to symbolize the Washington bicentennial year, the flier received the cross of honor of the women's council of the United States Flag Association, from the hand of Mrs. Edward F. Hutton, chairman of the council.

After that there was luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel as the guest of the Advertising Club of New York.

With her husband, Mr. George Palmer Putnam, who joined her in Europe after her 2206-mile flight from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to Culmore, Ulster, Ireland, Mrs. Putnam was taken off the Ile De France at quarantine onto the Riverside, the city's welcoming boat. Besides Captain Hawks, many famous in aviation were at the rail to greet her. These included Mrs. Ruth Elder Camp, who was rescued at sea after an unsuccessful attempt to fly across the Atlantic in 1928; Mr. Clyde E. Pangborn, Pacific flier; Mr. Charles S. "Casey" Jones, Capt. Ashley McKinley, Miss Elinor Smith, who is warming up her airplane these days with an eye on other coasts; Lieut. George A. Vaughn, second ranking American ace in the World War; Miss Viola Gengry; Lieut. Alford Williams; Capt. James Waugh, and Mr. Harold E. Hartney. The reception committee was headed by Mr. Charles L. Lawrence, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

As Miss Amelia Earhart, Mrs. Putnam was fêted when she came home in 1928 from her first flight across the Atlantic—the flight that made her determined to do it alone—as a passenger in her airplane, the Friendship, with Mr. Wilmer Stulz at the controls and Mr. Lou Gordon as mechanic.

This time the honor is all hers and she comes home as a heroine, for not all the storms the Atlantic could muster could make her turn her red and gold monoplane back to the safety of the coast—not even a burned-out exhaust manifold of her motor or a dangerous leak in her gasoline gauge. She set her monoplane down in a field five miles from Londonderry on the afternoon of May 21, just five years to the day after Col. Charles A. Lindbergh made his historic non-stop flight from New York to Paris.

Today she is not only the first woman to make a solo flight across the Atlantic and the first to fly the Atlantic twice by plane, but she set a speed record for transatlantic flights, having gone from Newfoundland to Ireland in 13 hours and 30 minutes. Hers is now the distance record for women fliers.

The British airmen put on an air show for her in London and she talked flying with the Prince of Wales; in Paris she was cheered in the streets and the Government made her a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; the warm invitation of the flying club in Brussels took her to Belgium, and she lunched with King Albert and was decorated with the Order of Leopold; in Rome she was the guest of Benito Mussolini and the Crown Prince and Princess Humbert.

So she comes back laden with the badges of acclaim, and Mr. Putnam, who has had ample experience by now in the etiquette of conduct becoming a husband in the entourage of a wife's triumphal tour, seemed today to have preserved intact his manner of a devoted spectator, absorbedly interested in the proceedings and particularly proud of the chief actor in them. As far as Mrs. Putnam is concerned, he is anything but a background husband, however, because she says she will never forget that he helped her to realize her ambition in the full meaning of a thoroughgoing domestic partnership.

Tonight Mrs. Putnam will speak over a national hookup from the Columbia Broadcasting System studios, and that will end the first day's welcome program. It will be resumed tomorrow, however, in much the same rapid fashion.

Bright and early Tuesday morning she is to take off for Washington for a reception by President Hoover and a call on the members of Congress who recently voted her the Flying Cross, a government medal never before awarded to a woman. In the evening at Constitution Hall President Hoover will decorate her with the special gold medal of the National Geographic Society. She is the first woman ever to receive this honor, which was first accorded Admiral Perry in 1906.

A group of New York members of the Society of Women Geographers will fly by Luington Line, of which Mrs. Putnam is vice-president, to attend this presentation. This society has members in 40 countries.

After Washington, the schedule reads, Mrs. Putnam will return to New York to be the guest of honor at a dinner arranged by 40 women's organizations at the Astor Hotel.

On Friday, accompanied by her husband, his son, Mr. David Binney Putnam, and Capt. Brock Putnam, she will take off for Chicago, where she is to have an official reception. The party will go in a machine piloted by Mr. Robert Christie.

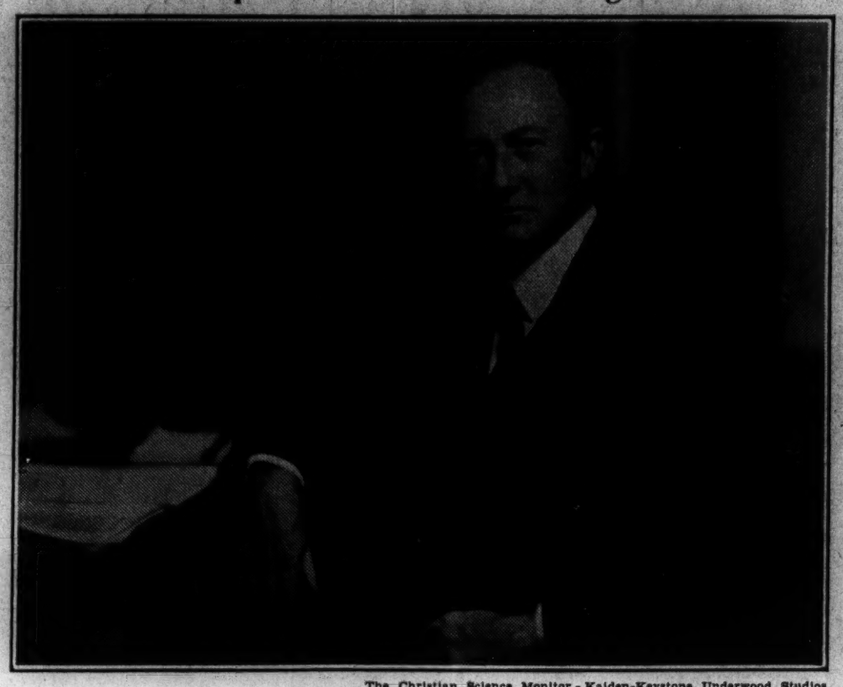
On Monday next week, the "home town" reception is scheduled at Rye, where a bronze plaque will be unveiled in the Harrison City Park. A visit to Boston is probable during that week.

WILLIAMS GRANTS HONORARY DEGREES

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 20 (AP)—Mr. Robert Frost, poet, Mr. Edward Morgan Lewis, president of the New Hampshire State University, Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, and Mr. Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, were among those receiving honorary degrees from Williams College at its one hundred and thirty-eighth commencement here today. The latter three received the degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Frost received the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

William G. Cook of Hancock, said to be the youngest graduate ever to receive a degree from Williams, won his Bachelor of Arts with honors.

Exponent of Socratic Dialogue



The Christian Science Monitor - Kaiden-Keystone Underwood Studios

HENRY GODDARD LEACH, Editor of The Forum.

Definite Judgments Avoided In Articles Forum Publishes

Editor Leach Holds Door of Controversy Wide Open for More Evidence—Ideas, Not Personalities, Guide Vigorous Policy of Magazine

MAGAZINE EDITORS SERIES
First of Seven Articles

By JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you look behind The Forum, which, with a primness disproportionate to the frolicsome evidence, allows it is "The Magazine of Controversy," you will find in its editor, Henry Goddard Leach, a man who is by nature and taste a grand scrapper; a fortunate fellow in that little company made up mostly of lawyers who know the sun never has and never will set on a day in which there is no new evidence to be adduced.

Before I heard his voice, and could only watch him with that slightly bemused expression one helplessly assumes in looking at a total stranger with whom business must be done, I saw that when I did hear him speak it would be with a militant voice; the voice of a rollicking thinker, ready at any moment to sally forth in search of something needing a little shaking up, and some new light thrown on it, for common sense sake, and to the end that the record might be extended.

It was 9:30 in the morning. Although the room was small and there were three of us in it, Mr. Leach was going over letters as if he were sitting under a tree in tall grass five miles from anyone. He was doing the letters with a gingery concentration that almost gave off sparks.

As I watched this big man, whose chief avocation is mountain climbing, I could imagine nothing that might have been funnier than the scene in 1923 when someone informed him that, in becoming editor of The Forum he had merely procured for himself custody of an unusually large and fat but hungry white elephant.

Nothing Need Be Provided

From things he subsequently said, I took it he is a man of large sympathies, and I think at that time he must have been seeing something pathetic in the fact that a magazine which could gain 30,000 readers under Walter Hines Page's editorship, could finally dwindle to a circulation of 3000. Still, I daresay he made clear his own attitude, for practical purposes, respectirg so dismal a picture; and very likely with the terse phrase which men of his type are apt to use, "What of it?"

The Forum is devoted to ideas, not to personalities. To abstractions rather than anecdotes. I bore away from Mr. Leach's office one absolutely clear idea, in case I ever intended to submit an article to the magazine, namely that the article must in no wise attempt to settle a thing. It mustn't prove anything. It mustn't even seem to prove anything. It must simply add to discussion of a subject. The more controversial the subject, I took it, the merrier.

The common denominator of The Forum is controversy, friendly controversy over ideas, the presentation of both sides, all sides, in the hope of getting a little nearer the ultimate truth. Not 100 per cent critical and iconoclastic, but constructively critical, trying to stimulate genuine thinking.

Room to Fill in Chinks

Writers for The Forum apply common sense to both threadbare tradition and glittering novelty. I took it very emphatically from Mr. Leach that a writer is wasting his time if he allows himself to think that the time has come to settle any question with his article about it.

Articles for The Forum are, as I gathered, one excellent example of the validity of the usually despised "mañana" philosophy. Because, by putting conclusive settlement off until some dim tomorrow it leaves the question open to that much more filling up of the chinks, a pursuit too little followed in a world which has too much given itself to the premature business of neatly tying ends which were not ready to be tied at all.

And, having set for itself the formal debate and symposium idea as an integral part of the magazine, how does Mr. Leach carry it out?

"By the Socratic dialogue method," Mr. Leach announces glibly and I think he enjoys it if you jump a little, having come to believe the art of conversation outmoded; (whether with Georg Brandes or not), that the good old French conversations of Paris salons had gone down to miserable defeat before the blighting energies of hordes of Americans pushing into them with their horrid belief that bridge is a worthy substitute for the art of conversation!

Testing Things at Home

It ought to be a test of a capable editor that he causes those things to work in his own home which he thinks ought to work in the homes of his readers. I know that William Frederick Bigelow tries most of his materials in the crucible of his daughter's critical judgment. And so with Mr. Leach.

He is a little like James Ernest King of the Boston Transcript, whom I have cited before as the type of editorial genius who does not wait for things to happen, but goes out and causes them to happen in order that he may have a rich and well seasoned flow of by-products for his paper.

As a premonitory means of introducing the idea of Socratic dialogue into the American home through his magazine, Mr. Leach arranges for Socratic dialogues in his own home, and the results are to be found in the Tables of Contents, a few months hence.

From Cabbages to Bridge

Mr. Leach inherited a good hard-headed New Englandism. If I heard he is the sort of man who never sits still during a conversation I should not be surprised. He did stay in his chair all the time I was in his office, which was not long, for he resembles most editors in that he can tell surprisingly little about himself. If I must hear anything more about his superlative accomplishments, he said with a dashing touch of satire, there was a fellow down the hall. . . .

Still, in the brief moment of my stay, we raced from cabbages to—Socratic dialogue about bridge, burning all with the speed of passing by; and I left the room with a distinct feeling that all the power the four walls and ceiling of that small office could stand had been generated, and that unless I got out and gave things a chance to cool before the next visitor arrived, the windows might blow straight out.

Anyhow, I found out what I wanted to know. How the editor of The Forum does it. I got a distinct impression that everything is ever and always bang, bang, bang, the recoil cut to a minimum to save time in a world that is fuller of ideas than it is of people with energy enough to think about them.

Think in Terms Of General Good, Students Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 20—The civilized world, through the developing opinion of its progressive statesmen and public, is surely, if slowly, moving toward the formation of some kind of world federation, in which the rights of individual nations will be recognized and protected, just as those of individual citizens are within his own country, Mr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace declared at the University of Michigan commencement exercises here today. He urged that college graduates always think in terms of the general good as the surest way to a genuinely happy life.

In the past, the interpretation of treaties, especially those of arbitration have often come to nothing because of the customary provision that if either country included wishes to do so, it may refuse to arbitrate any question in which it claims that its honor or vital interest is involved, said Scott. At present, as in the past, he declared, "honor" and "vital interest" may be alleged by any nation physically strong enough to make its insistence prevail.

This system must be replaced by one in which the same definitions of honor and vital interest will prevail in all disputes between all nations, he contended.

CANNERIES INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—During the past decade there has been a rapid development of small canning establishments in rural Quebec. In 1920 there were only five canning plants of this type, whereas in 1931 there were 59.

Diamond Dealers Still Hold Romantic Traffic in New York

Mart Centers at John Street, Where Colorful Atmosphere Is Retained in Spite of Slump in Prices

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20 — Eighty Nassau Street looks like any other doorway in that fabulous down-town tip of Manhattan where rise the high cliffs of the country's financial towers, but it is the address of the Diamond Dealers' Club and there is in that much to make its threshold savor of high adventure.

John Street, centered in the Nassau district, is the heart of the American diamond trade, and trading on the curb is still general there.

It is on the fourth floor of No 80 that you are confronted with the heavily barred gate that is the club's entrance, and if you happen to be a mere inquiring reporter, not even the most forthright countenance is apt to get you past the guard. Nothing short of the best credentials goes here.

"We have to be careful whom we brush against," one of the members said, "since everybody here at this moment has a wallet full of diamonds—some as much as $25,000 worth, depending upon the size of the business."

The Diamond Club has neither rules nor constitution, but, as a member said, "we have a code of etiquette."

About 300 members were doing business in the large bright room that reaches back to John Street at the time of the reporter's visit. It was the lunch-hour. Little tables had been set up at which light lunches were being served, repreducing a custom of the European marts. Many of the local brokers are foreign or of foreign origin, and to them the custom is very attractive, with its flavor of places familiar to them.

The reporter was told that the diamond has reached new lows in price, that a stone bringing $500 in boom times and $350 a year ago is now at $250. Diamonds of deposed royalty, it was said, have practically stopped coming to the market, the remaining Russian supply being in the hands of the Soviet Government, which is not selling now.

It was learned also that there is little smuggling today, since the 20 to 10 per cent reduction in United States duty on the stones has ended much of the incentive to illicit trading. And then, with the present price of a good diamond below production cost, word has come that the major source of supply—the DeBeers mines in Africa—is closing down.

Nonetheless the Diamond Club has done excellently by the trade, all members agree, and they are optimistically resigned to hopeful waiting until the stock market, which is the barometer for their values, shall have abandoned its temperamental ways.

CANADIAN CARLOADINGS

MONTREAL, June 20—Canadian carloadings in the week ended June 11 totaled 43,686 cars, an increase of 1072 over the preceding week.

Normal Living, Calmness, Resistance To Alarming Talk Urged by Mrs. Poole

By GRACE MORRISON POOLE

President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

Written Exclusively for the Associated Press

SEATTLE, Wash., June 20.—The general federation of women's clubs has frequently been asked during the past few months for concrete suggestions to solve our present economic and financial chaos. It is as impossible for the general federation to find a short cut for a return to prosperity as it is for all the other organizations working earnestly for the same end.

To live sanely, to keep a calm spirit, to refuse to be stampeded by the many alarming reports made from day to day, would seem to be one of the ways in which our great organization may help in the present situation.

Woman always has been able to adjust herself to the conditions that surround her, to work, in spite of immediate hardships and restrictions, for the finer things in life.

I repeat what I have said before and what is to me our biggest objective at the present time: normal living as far as possible, sane retrenchment because of past and present extravagances, but no curtailment that will threaten the future welfare of the next generation.

We are recognizing that women are a contributing factor in the civilization of today. No world conference, unless we except finances and economics, is complete without a representative woman in attendance. While woman has not actively participated in the field of finance and economics in the past, we believe her training fits her for an active part in the present deliberations.

OKLAHOMA DRYS REORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—Oklahoma forces of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are reorganizing to keep Oklahoma dry and combat wet propaganda, according to Mrs. Abbie Hillerman of Tulsa, honorary president. A new charter is being prepared.

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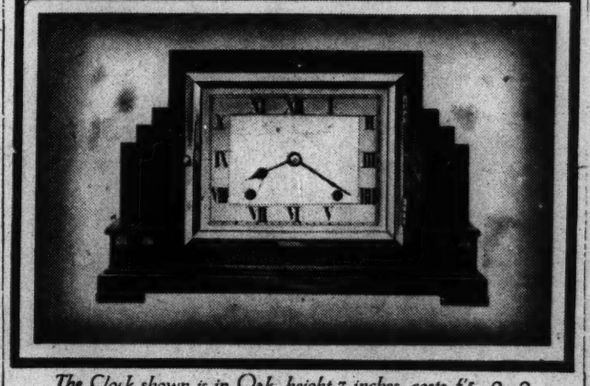
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

RECORDS FALL IN TRACK MEET

Easterners Star in Olympic Tryout Semifinal—New World Mark

Some 10,000 track and field fans viewed the second of a two-day semifinal Olympic tryout meet at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, Saturday, when spectacular and record-breaking performances featured. In all some eight records went by the board and three others tied. The 16-pound shotput and 3000-meter steeplechase were new world's record affairs, while American records fell in the 1500 and 10,000-meter runs and Olympic marks were bettered in the 200-meter dash, the 400-meter hurdles, the pole vault and the discus. The world's records in the 100-meter dash and the 110-meter hurdles were tied and the Olympic time for the 400-meter dash was equaled.

Since the track was heavy and the field-event men worked under somewhat soggy conditions, the times and distances were looked upon as remarkable and the meet considered one of the finest ever held under any conditions in the East.

Outstanding performers were Lieut. George W. Lermond of the New York A. C., who broke the world's record for the 3000-meter steeplechase, topping the barriers and covering the distance in 9m. 8 2-5s. The former mark, held by T. A. Loukola, was 9m. 21 4-5s., and was the world's and Olympic record. The other new world's record was established Friday by Leo J. Sexton of the N. Y. A. C. in the 16-pound shotput. It was not bettered Saturday. Sexton tossed the shot 52ft. 8⅝in. Friday.

The world's records equaled were by Emmett Toppino, Loyola University star, in the 100-meter dash, and Percy M. Beard, N. Y. A. C., hurdler in the 100-meter hurdles. Toppino raced the flat distance in 10 2-5s., tying the marks of Charles W. Paddock in 1921 and T. E. Tolan Jr. made a year ago. Beard sped over the hurdles in 14.4s. to equal the mark made by E. Wennstrom of Finland in 1929.

Gene Venzke of the N. Y. A. C. and Thomas F. McDonough of the Boston A. A. eliminated the American records in the 1500-meter run and the 10,000-meter run, respectively. Venzke covered his distance in 3m. 52 3-5s., to better Ray Conger's record of 3m. 55s. and McDonough, the New England six-mile champion, ran the long race in 31m. 24s., to better Joie W. Ray's record of 31m. 28 2-5s.

The first three men in each event, except the hammer throw and the 10,000-meter run, have qualified for the final tryouts July 15 and 16, but only those selected by the Olympic authorities will have their expenses paid. In the hammer throw the first five qualify with the same condition prevailing in regard to expenses.

100-Meter Dash—Won by Emmett Toppino, Loyola University, New Orleans, La.; Earl Widmyer, University of Maryland, second; William Carr, Millrose A. A., New York, third; R. D. Wheeler, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, fourth. Time—10.4s. (Equals world's record).

200-METER-DASH

Semifinal Heat—Won by S. C. Wilcox, Wesleyan University; J. J. Waybright, United States Naval Academy, second; Richard Kent, Newark A. C., third. Time—21.4s.

Semifinal Heat—Won by Benjamin Johnson, Plymouth (Penna.) High School; E. E. Calvin, Harvard, second; F. J. Lane, Exeter, third. Time—21.4s.

Final—Won by J. J. Waybright, U. S. Naval Academy; S. C. Wilcox, Wesleyan University, second; Benjamin Johnson, Plymouth (Penna.) High School, third; Richard Kent, Newark A. C., fourth. Time—21.3s. (Betters Olympic record).

400-Meter Dash—Won by K. D. Warner, Yale; R. F. Bowen, New York A. C., second; A. C. Adams, Bates College, third; O. Rassler, Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time—47⅝s. (Tied Olympic record.)

800-Meter Run—Won by C. R. Bullwinkle, New York A. C.; C. E. Rosner, New York A. C., second; Roy Smith, Asbury Park A. C., third; F. B. Tuttle, New Haven Harriers, fourth. Time—1m. 53s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Gene Venzke, New York A. C.; B. M. Estes, Harvard, second; Leo Lermond, New York A. C., third; H. Trefferson, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth. Time—3m. 52⅗s. (New American record.)

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Lieut. G. W. Lermond, New York A. C.; F. E. Highley, U. S. Naval Academy, second; W. A. Pritchard, Hamilton College, third; Paul Kanzler, Belmont, Mass., fourth. Time—9m. 8 2-5s. (New world's record.)

10,000-Meter Run—Won by T. F. McDonough, Boston A. A.; Eino Peneti, Millrose A. A., New York, second; Paul Mundy, Nativity C. C., third; J. E. Vaughn, New York A. C., fourth. Time—31m. 34s. (New American record.)

5000-Meter Run (raced Friday)—Won by P. E. Rekers, New York A. C.; L. F. Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York, second; Leo Lermond, New York A. C., third; Arthur Foote 2d, Harvard, fourth. Time—15m. 12 3-5s.

110-Meter Hurdles—Won by P. M. Beard, New York A. C.; E. E. Record, Harvard, second; E. C. McDonald, New York A. C., third; R. E. McLaughlin, Bowdoin College, fourth. Time—14.4s. (Equals world's record.)

400-Meter Hurdles—Won by J. F. Healey, New York A. C.; Victor Burke, New York A. C., second; H. M. Alcorn Jr., Boston A. A., third. Time—53s. (Betters Olympic mark.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by S. H. Furth, Millrose A. A., 23ft. 6¾in.; Theodore Smith, Hollywood Inn Club, New York, second, 23ft. 3⅛in.; T. F. McNally, Holy Cross, third, 23ft. 3⅛in.; Henry Little, William and Mary College, fourth, 22ft. 9¾in.; Carl Hickey, Villanova College, fifth, 22ft. 4¾in.; L. S. Parks, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, sixth, 22ft. 3⅝in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by S. H. Furth, Millrose A. A., 48ft. 1⅞in.; Rolland Romero, Loyola University, second, 47ft. 6½in.; Albert Rogan, Watertown, Mass., third, 47ft. 3⅜in.; Daniel Sherman, Millrose A. A., fourth, 46ft. 1⅜in.; Frank Renner, Prudential Insurance A. C., fifth, 44ft. 5¾in.

Running High Jump—Won by George Spitz, New York A. C., 6ft. 3in.; William Newkirk, New York A. C. and T. L. Maynard, Tilton, N. H., tied for second, 6ft. 1in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by L. J. Sexton, New York A. C., 52ft. 8⅝in. (New world's record, made Friday); Anthony Geniawics, Boston A. A., second, 48ft. 8⅝in.; Gay Millbrandt, Northeastern University, third, 46ft. 9in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by L. E. Johnson, Boston A. A., 169ft. 6½in.; F. N. Conner, New York A. C., second, 166ft. 2⅛in.; E. F. Black, Boston A. A., third, 160ft. 6⅝in.; M. M. Reznick, New York University, fourth, 159ft. 1½in.; D. L. Galbraith, Bowdoin College, 158ft. 10½in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. F. Anderson, New York A. C., 163ft. 5¼in. (Betters Olympic record); J. J. Healey, Harvard, second, 146ft. 2in.; H. B. Schneider, Millrose A. A. third, 144ft. 11½in.; J. H. Dean, Cambridge, fourth, 142ft. 8in.; E. R. Gowell, Boston A. A., fifth, 141ft. 1in.; L. M. Rymph, Northeastern University, sixth, 132ft. 7in.

Javelin Throw—Won by M. W. Metcalfe, Dartmouth College, 203ft. 6¾in.; William Footrick, Springfield College, second, 199ft. 11¾in.; S. P. Robinson, Cambridge, third, 186ft. ½in.; A. E. Wahigren, Cambridge, fourth, 185ft. 1¾in.; Horace O'Dell, New York A. C., fifth, 181ft. 1⅜in.; J. A. Comeau, Boston A. A., 174ft. 7⅛in.

Pole Vault—Won by K. S. Brown, Yale, 13ft. 10in. (betters Olympic record); Theodore H. Lee, Yale, and F. H. Sturdy, Los Angeles A. C., tied for second, 13ft. 7in.; W. L. Thompson Jr., Yale, fourth, 13ft. 4in.

Experts Are Not Picking Winners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 20—Three even favorites in each race, and any number of possibilities, with the crews of the University of California the most confident of all, is the situation here on the eve of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta which lifts this town into a metropolis once a year.

Not one of the experts, usually so confident on the eve of the struggle, will hazard a guess as to the ultimate winner in any of the events. The big California freshmen, the heaviest crew on the river, have their partisans for the first race, the two-mile struggle between the youngsters, but so have the Syracuse and Cornell crews.

The junior varsity, which comes second, is also open, and made still more so by the action of the Columbia rowing authorities in giving the light-weight crew which won the American Henley at Philadelphia the preference over the former jayvees. Here the Pennsylvanians enter the lists to fight it out with the others, while Syracuse, as always, is favored.

But it is in the big race, with the possibility of selection to bear the banner of the United States in the Olympic Games, that the real battle is expected, and here the Midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy are fixing their eyes on the chances of their crew, while the Californians are also on the watch in their attempt to repeat their victory in 1928.

Cornell won the preliminary event, which was held Saturday, when the Red and White substitute oarsmen took the "pickle boat race" by two lengths over Syracuse. Columbia's regular junior varsity was third and a combination crew made up of Navy, Washington and Technology substitutes finished fourth. The trophy for this event is an oar used by Ward when he won the sculling championship of the world in 1871, and which was presented to the regatta committeee by Paul Hunt, to be competed for annually.

BARONESS LEVI DOUBLE WINNER

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 20 (AP)—Baroness Levi of New York won the New Jersey women's singles tennis championship Saturday, defeating Miss Grace Surber of Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1. Baroness Levi also won the doubles, teaming up with Mrs. Philip B. Hawk to defeat Miss Norma Taubele and Miss Surber, 8—6, 6—4.

FOUR NATIONS TO SEND CREWS

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 (AP)—Henry Penn Burke, chairman of the United States Olympic Rowing Committee, Saturday announced he had received word from the International Rowing Federation that France, Italy, Germany and Poland are assured of having crews in the Olympic regatta at Long Beach, Calif., next month.

SUTTER WINS NET FINAL

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20 (AP)—Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane University, 1930 intercollegiate tennis champion, Saturday won the Delaware state turf courts tennis title by defeating Dr. Eugene McCauliff of Yonkers, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2, 6—3.

PERRY WINS TITLE

BIRMINGHAM, June 20 (AP)—Sam Perry of Birmingham, the 1929 titleholder, won his second southern amateur golf championship Saturday by defeating Piles Crenshaw of Montgomery, 7 and 6, in the 36-hole final at the Shades Valley Club here.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Williams 8, Wesleyan 3.
Amherst 6, Dartmouth 3.
Harvard 10, Trinity 3.
Yale 6, Princeton 3.

BRACEY TIES RECORD

HOUSTON, Texas, June 20 (AP)—Claude C. Bracey's flying feet flashed down the comeback trail to tie the world's record at 10.4s. for the 100-meter dash at the Texas Olympic trials Saturday.

THREE CLUBS SETTING PACE

Cubs, Braves and Pirates Closely Bunched in National

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	33	24	.579
Boston	31	27	.534
Pittsburgh	27	25	.519
Philadelphia	30	32	.484
Brooklyn	29	31	.483
St. Louis	27	29	.483
New York	25	28	.481
Cincinnati	29	36	.446

RESULTS JUNE 18

Pittsburgh 2, Boston 0 (11 innings).
Boston 2, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 4, Chicago 2.
Chicago 3, New York 0.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 3.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 1.

RESULTS JUNE 19

St. Louis 7, New York 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 8, Boston 0.
Other clubs not scheduled.

The first three clubs in the National League standing held their positions during the past week. Chicago clung to the lead, with Boston and Pittsburgh trailing close behind. Philadelphia, down in seventh place one week ago, now has possession of fourth position, only a short distance behind the Pirates. Brooklyn leads the second division, with St. Louis, New York and Cincinnati following in that order.

The Cubs, Braves and Pirates, and possibly the Phillies later, are turning the National League race into a real battle. Only three and one-half games separate the Pirates from the Cubs, which means that it would not take much effort on the part of either Pittsburgh or Boston to take the lead away from Chicago. However, the Cubs have Cuyler back in the lineup after an absence of several weeks and this means added punch. The Braves at present are not hitting. Their pitching has been remarkable, with Brandt, Betts and Brown doing the best work. But without the hits, the Tribe cannot hope to overtake the Cubs or stay ahead of the Pirates.

George Gibson has done well with the Pirates, despite predictions that he would find the going rather rough in the first division. The Phillies added power to their pitching staff recently when they secured Flint Rhem, veteran right-hander, from the St. Louis Cardinals. Rhem should win plenty of games for the Philadelphia club before he is through. On Sunday he defeated his former mates, the Cards, in a 12-inning contest at Philadelphia.

Three of the second division clubs are playing far below form. The Dodgers have been fortunate enough to remain around the top of the second half of the circuit most of the time, but have not shown the power that was expected to put them in the pennant race. The Cardinals and Giants have both disappointed the fans. Picked to repeat if they could beat out the Giants, the Cards appear to have been weakened considerably since the 1931 campaign closed. Terry had the Giants in sixth place for a few days, but this morning they were back in seventh.

COLLINS RESIGNS AS RED SOX PILOT

John "Shauno" Collins, manager of the Boston Red Sox since the start of the 1931 season, Sunday resigned his position according to an announcement by President J. A. R. "Bob" Quinn. Marty McManus, veteran American League infielder, was appointed to succeed Collins, until Quinn can make plans for the future.

Collins made known his resignation Sunday from Cleveland, where the Red Sox were meeting the Indians in a series. He stated that he had tried every possible way to get the Red Sox out of their slump, but all to no avail. Collins piloted the sox to sixth place last year and when the 1932 campaign opened it was believed that he would get the club even higher. Every attempt failed, however. McManus came to the Red Sox from Detroit on waivers, late last season.

FAST HARVARD TIME TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED TOP, Conn., June 20—Harvard's entire rowing personnel cruised aboard H. S. Vanderbilt's yacht, Vara, yesterday and rested all day. On Saturday Coach Charley Whiteside sent his varsity, unpaced, over the course at noon for another time trial, and with exceptional conditions the time was unofficially recorded between 19m. 44s. and 19m. 48s. Coach Whiteside was so pleased, not only in the matter of time but for the form shown, that he ordered a layoff for the remainder of the day. The junior varsity, freshman and combination all had two-mile time trials in the evening, but no times were announced. Coach Haines made several shifts in the freshman eight, moving Philip V. Bray from 3 to 7, Bruce F. Vandeveer from 7 to 4, Albert Haberstroh from 6 to 3, and Richard A. Dow from 4 to 6. Thomas H. P. Whitney remained at stroke, as did Emil A. Kratovil at 5, Robert B. Cutler at 2, and Stowell P. Johnson at bow. The yearlings have been seated just as they first came down, excepting Vandeveer, who has replaced George T. Keyes, who is unable to row.

MARYLAND TEAMS WIN

BALTIMORE, June 20 (AP)—The American Olympic lacrosse tryout tournament Saturday became an all-Maryland affair as two state university teams turned back invaders from the North. Johns Hopkins University, battling to repeat the Olympic victory of its 1928 team, defeated the Crescent Athletic Club of New York, 10 to 2, and the University of Maryland won, 5 to 4, from Rutgers University of Brunswick, N. J.

SCHROEDER ELECTED

BALTIMORE, June 20 (AP)—Elmer A. Schroeder of Philadelphia Saturday was elected president of the United States Football Association at its annual convention. Chicago was selected for the 1933 convention, while Pittsburgh placed a bid for the gathering the following year. James McFarland of Cleveland was elected president of the United States Soccer Referees' Association. William Welsh, Boston, was named secretary.

VANITIE WINS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., June 20—Gerard B Lambert's sloop Vanitie defeated Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe, Saturday, for the third successive day. Sailing over a 23-mile course, Vanitie won by 4m. 56s., actual time, and with handicap deducted, 2m. 10s., corrected time.

BRITISH PAIR WIN DOUBLES

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—Mrs. L. R. C. Michell and Miss Dorothy E. Round of England won the women's doubles in the London grass courts tennis championships Saturday, defeating the American team of Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Miss Sarah M. Palfrey, 6—0, 6—3.

YANKS GOING AT FAST PACE

Open Wider Gap Between Themselves and Champion A's

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	17	.707
Philadelphia	34	24	.574
Cleveland	34	27	.557
Washington	33	27	.550
Detroit	31	26	.544
St. Louis	30	29	.508
Chicago	20	37	.351
Boston	11	46	.193

RESULTS JUNE 18

Cleveland 9, Boston 2.
New York 4, Chicago 2.
Detroit 14, Washington 11.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 6.

RESULTS JUNE 19

New York 1, Chicago 0.
Detroit 8, Washington 5.
Cleveland 9, Boston 3.
Cleveland 6, Boston 3.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 3.

Working his pitchers to advantage behind a powerful attack, Joe McCarthy has his New York Yankees well out in front of the American League race. The Yanks are seven and one-half games ahead of the second-place Philadelphia Athletics and if they maintain their present pace, will be far in the lead when the 1932 season reaches the halfway mark. The A's have climbed to a place behind the Yanks and still have plenty of time to overtake their powerful rivals if they are capable of doing so. Washington dropped back into fourth position and Cleveland took third.

Connie Mack must use all of his strategy and keep his club winning consistently if he ever hopes to catch up with the Yankees. The McCarthymen established a fairly comfortable margin while the A's were struggling to climb up over the Senators. Perhaps this lead, even at this early stage of the campaign, is too much for the Athletics to overcome.

The Indians went ahead of the Senators, but only by half a game. Walter Johnson's boys will, no doubt, be right up there in back of the A's again before long. It is the general belief, however, that they will not be in first place again this season.

The Tigers, after clinging to a first-division place during most of the early stage of the race, have fallen into the second half of the circuit. The club did well to keep pace with the leaders as long as it did, but now that the Yanks, A's and Senators are settled in the upper half of the league, the Tigers will probably do most of their battling with the last four clubs. The Tigers are the class of the second division and may be able to displace the Indians.

Shauno Collins, unable to do anything with the last-place Red Sox, resigned as manager Sunday. Marty McManus, veteran infielder, was appointed temporary leader.

Tyldesley Scores Over 1000 Runs

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20—The distinction of being the first cricketer to score 1000 runs this season fell last week to Ernest Tyldesley, Lancashire, who today stands at the head of the first-class batting averages with an imposing figure of 85. The only other man who has broken into four figures is a Yorkshire stalwart, Herbert Sutcliffe, and he occupies second place, ahead of the world-famous Surrey veteran, J. B. Hobbs, C. K. Nayudu, versatile member of the Indian touring side, and Jack O'Connor, Essex leader of the list the previous week.

The only noteworthy change in the bowling averages is the rise of Hedley Verity, Yorkshire, into third place, behind Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire's "speed merchant," and F. J. Durston, tall Middlesex player who used to send down extremely fast deliveries, but now relies more upon guile.

The following list shows the names, teams and statistics of the leading batsmen and bowlers in first-class cricket for 1932:

BATTING

	Innings	Runs	Times Not Out	Highest Scores	Average
Tyldesley, Lancashire	16	1020	225	4	85
Sutcliffe, Yorkshire	17	1068	313	3	76.28
Hobbs, Surrey	15	894	119	2	68.76
Nayudu, India	13	686	125	3	68.60
O'Connor, Essex	16	855	115	4	61.07
Paynter, Lancashire	16	975	159	0	60.93
Shepherd, Surrey	16	725	107	4	60.41
Keeton, Nott'ghamshire	14	681	200	1	52.38
Ames, Kent	17	718	86	3	51.28
Duleepsinhji, Sussex	12	607	126	0	50.58
W.R.Hammond, Gloctsh	13	602	113	1	50.16
Iddon, Lancashire	16	842	100	5	49.27

BOWLING

	Maiden Overs	Overs	Runs	Wkts	Avg
Larwood, Nottinghamshire	222.2	68	302	40	10.05
Durston, Mid'sex	285.1	105	479	47	10.19
Verity, Yorkshire	383.4	101	535	44	12.15
S. J. Staples, Nottinghamshire	261.4	85	488	40	12.20
Sibbles, L'cashire	512.3	171	901	71	12.69
Tate, Sussex	483	163	774	60	12.90
Nissar, India	136.1	49	233	18	12.94
Snary, Leicestershire	338.1	145	458	34	13.47
Voce, Nottinghamshire	312.1	82	707	52	13.59
Freeman, Kent	553.4	159	1352	92	13.60
Kennedy, Hampshire	461.1	158	788	55	14.32
Bowes, Yorkshire	333.2	80	719	50	14.38

MILLER WINS TWO EVENTS

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 (AP)—William (Bill) Miller, American single sculls rowing champion Saturday won two events in the seventy-ninth annual "Schuylkill Navy Day" regatta, in one of which he and a partner appeared as a new Olympic threat. After winning his specialty in 7m. 9⅘s., the big blond oarsman, rowing for the Penn Athletic Club, teamed with Emanuel J. McGreal, national quarter-mile-dash champion, and defeated the American and Canadian titleholders, Kenenth Myers and W. E. Garrett-Gilmore of the Bachelors' Barge Club of Philadelphia in the senior doubles Rowing together for the first time, the combination finished in the fast time of 6m. 13s. The regatta, which saw several Olympic contenders in action in the 16 events, was won by the Penn Athletic Club with 44 points.

SOUTH AMERICANS IN A DRAW

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20—The South American tourists, captained by C. H. Gibson, drew with Capt. W. T. F. Holland's eleven in a one-day cricket match at Buscots Park Saturday, scoring 300 runs for five wickets declared against 167 for seven. The visitors' big score was due mainly to A. L. S. Jackson, J. Knox and Cyril Ayling, who contributed 85, 78 and 74 not out, respectively.

NEW YORK WINS GRISCOM CUP

Defeats Philadelphia in Women's Golf at Merion 9 to 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 20—Six of the 15 matches in the Clement A. Griscom Cup golf final between New York and Philadelphia teams went to the eighteenth hole and two of them past that point, but the New York district team recaptured the trophy it had won on nine occasions since 1902 by 9 to 6. The Boston district team was put out of the competition on the opening day of the three-day tournament held over The Merion Cricket Club's east course.

Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., United States champion, playing No. 1 for New York, met and defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., née Collett, 3 and 2. This was the first meeting between these two golfers of the top rank since last September when they met in the United States championship final at The Country Club, Buffalo, N. Y., Miss Hicks winning by 2 and 1.

Miss Hicks went out in 42 and Mrs. Vare in 43 on Saturday. Six holes of the match were halved, and six par figures and one birdie won for the contestants on the nine decisive holes. The remaining two holes of the match were won in figures over par.

Miss Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., No. 2 on the New York team, defeated Miss Frances Williams of the St. David's (Penna.) Golf Club, 2 and 1.

The next four matches all went to the Philadelphia team, Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck defeating Miss Martha Parker, 2 and 1; Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, winning from Mrs. Leo G. Federman, 1 up; Mrs. Philip L. Corson downing Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, 3 and 2, and Miss Jane McCullough winning from Miss Catherine Singer, 3 and 2.

The other two winners for Philadelphia were Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, who defeated Mrs. James Arneill, 1 up, and Mrs. William A. Johnson, who scored a 1 up victory over Mrs. B. F. Briggs.

Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Mrs. Henry March, Mrs. Edward Stevens, Miss Marion Fisher, Miss Charlotte Glutting, Miss Brooks and Miss Helen Silleck all won points for New York.

GRISCOM CUP GOLF COMPETITION
NEW YORK 9, PHILADELPHIA 6

Miss Helen L. Hicks, New York, defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia, 3 and 2.

Miss Maureen Orcutt, New York, defeated Miss Frances Williams, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Martha Parker, New York, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York, 1 up.

Mrs. Philip L. Corson, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, New York, 3 and 2.

Miss Jane McCullough, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Catherine Singer, New York, 3 and 2.

Mrs. J. L. Anderson, New York, defeated Mrs. David Clark, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.

Miss Henry March, New York, defeated Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, Philadelphia, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Edward Stevens, New York, defeated Mrs. Karl P. Scheidt, Philadelphia, 1 up (23 holes).

Miss Marion Fisher, New York, defeated Mrs. John L. Welsh, Philadelphia, 1 up.

Miss Charlotte Glutting, New York, defeated Mrs. Congers Button, Philadelphia, 2 up.

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. James Arneill, New York, 1 up.

Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. B. F. Briggs, New York, 1 up.

Miss Jane Brooks, New York, defeated Mrs. J. H. Disston Jr., Philadelphia, 1 up (19 holes).

Miss Helen Silleck, New York, defeated Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 2d, Philadelphia, 1 up.

MISS NANCY GINDELE BETTERS WORLD MARK

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 20—Miss Nancy Gindele of the Illinois Women's A. C. bettered the world's record for women in the javelin throw at the Central A. A. U. women's track and field championships here Saturday. She tossed the spear 153ft. 4½in., improving the old mark by 19ft. 11in. The record in the book is 132ft. 1 50-128in. set by Fräulein Ellen Braumüller of Germany in Berlin in 1930, but she was credited recently with a mark of 146ft. 5 9-16in.

The United States record for the discus throw was improved by Miss Evelyn Ferrara of the I. W. A. C. Her distance of 111ft. 1in. bettered the old mark, 4ft. 5in. Mrs. Evelyn Hall, a team mate, equaled the world's record for the 100-meter dash with 12s. in a trial heat, but in the final won in 12.2s., trimming a tenth of a second from the Central A. A. U. standard.

YALE WINS COLLEGE BASEBALL HONORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 20—Yale won its first Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball Association title since 1889 here Saturday, when the Eli players defeated Princeton, 6 to 3, in the tenth inning. The victory lifted the Elis from a possible tie for first place with Columbia to undisputed possession of the championship.

The Tigers tied the score in the ninth inning; but Yale would not be denied and rallied to the extent of three runs in the first half of the tenth and held the Tigers scoreless in their half. John J. Brosca '34 pitched for Yale. He kept the Tiger hits well scattered and struck out 12 batters. Capt. F. K. Bowman Jr. '32 pitched nine innings for Princeton, but was replaced by A. F. Kammer Jr. '34 going into the tenth. Two bases on balls and a hit filled the bases and W. W. Gosnell '34 was called in. He struck out the first batter, but successive singles by A. C. Fletcher '33 and Brosca, scoring three runs, proved too great a handicap for the Tigers. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Yale	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3—	6	7	3
Princeton	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	3	9	2

Batteries—Brosca and Maine; Bowman, Kammer, Gosnell and Eno. Losing pitcher—Kammer. Umpires—McBride and Barry. Time—2h. 17m.

Yale Quartet Is Pony Polo Winner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 20—Playing in true international style, the Yale University pony polo team, with two of those players selected to go to the Argentine this fall in its lineup, simply swamped the Harvard University team to win the annual intercollegiate outdoor polo title on the field of the Rye Turf and Polo Club, on Saturday afternoon, 13 to 9.

Michael G. Phipps '32, at No. 1, scored 6 of the 13 goals collected by his team, while another of the Argentine invaders, Stewart B. Iglehart '32, at No. 3, was not only the longest hitter on the field, but contributed greatly to the result in aggressive performances which may lead to his classification as a coming 10 goal player. He scored three goals from long drives far out on the field, and his wallops also headed off many of the Harvard attacks.

Harvard received the limit of handicaps allowed by the rule, 7, though on comparative value according to the United States Polo Association, it would have been credited with 11. But there is little doubt that even with this, it could have had no chance against the play of the new champions. Only two goals were scored in actual play, Charles C. Rumsey '33, accounting for each, making the final score 13 to 9.

YALE		HARVARD
No. 1	M. G. Phipps	C. C. Rumsey
2	J. P. Mills	F. S. Nicholas
3	S. B. Iglehart	L. S. Dillingham
Back	D. W. Bostwick	Crispin Cook

Score—Yale 13, Harvard 9. Goals—Phipps 6, Iglehart 3, Mills 2, Bostwick 2 for Yale; handicap 7, Rumsey 2, for Harvard. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Six 7½-minute chukkers.

WYKOFF EQUALS MARK IN RETURN TO TRACK

LOS ANGELES, June 20 (AP)—Frank Wykoff returned to the cinder paths Saturday, and, with the old-time fire of his sprinting career, ran the 100 meters in world record-equaling time of 10.4s.

The sturdy University of Southern California star, running against Hec Dyer, former Stanford sprinting ace, and now the No. 1 sprint man of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, in the Southern California Olympic tryouts, led his old rival to the tape by two yards. Dyer was followed in third place by Nate George of the West Coast Athletic Club.

Wykoff's time equaled the world record performances of Charles Paddock and Eddie Tolan, joint holders of the accepted mark.

GRETE HEUBLEIN SMASHES RECORD

HAGEN, Germany, June 20 (AP)—Grete Heublein bettered the listed world's record for the women's discus throw yesterday with a toss of 40.84 meters (133ft. 11 29-32in.

The listed world's record for the women's discus throw is 39.62 meters (129ft. 11 113-128in.) set by Halina Konopacka of Poland in 1928.

ELIS HAVE TIME TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 20—Yale had time trials Saturday and a cruise yesterday. Carl Tucker's three-masted schooner, Migrant, took the entire Eli personnel aboard yesterday for a lengthy cruise and rest. Early Saturday the time trials for the combination and freshmen were held; but the evening saw the varsity under way, paced by the junior varsity for the first two miles and by the combination eight during the first half. No times were announced.

WILLIAMS ELECTS MARKOSKI

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 20 (AP)—R. Robert Markoski '33 of Holyoke, Mass., was elected captain of next year's Williams College baseball nine at a meeting of lettermen after Saturday's victory over Wesleyan. Markoski has played third base for Williams for the last two years and also has been a member of the varsity football and basketball teams for the same length of time.

ANDERSON WINS AGAIN

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 20 (AP)—F. Paul Anderson Jr. of Summit Saturday won his third consecutive New Jersey state amateur golf championship by defeating John J. Sharkey of West Orange, 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final match.

Frame of Harvard Wins Tennis Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., June 20—Donald M. Frame of Harvard, the only player of national reputation in the tourney, captured the eastern intercollegiate tennis championships in both singles and doubles on Saturday at the Apawamis Club, with H. W. Cole as his partner in the latter event. He won the final of the singles in the same hollow style with which he had progressed to that point, winning all three sets from Harold C. Christiansen, a Summit (N. J.), youth who represents the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

A pair of doubles teams from St. Johns College, Brooklyn, opposed the two Harvard teams in the semifinal of the doubles, and while Frame and Cole defeated Julius Tavalin and John Nogrady, in the resumed play, stopped by darkness on Friday, the other Brooklyn pair, Irving Lindenbaum and Emanuel Klauser, staged a comeback to defeat S. E. Davenport 3d, and F. G. Canfield, only to be swamped by Frame and Cole, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2, in the final.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Final Round

Donald M. Frame, Harvard, defeated Harold C. Christiansen, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Donald M. Frame and H. W. Cole, Harvard, defeated Julius Tavalin and John Nogrady, St. Johns, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3.

Irving Lindenbaum and Emanuel Klauser, St. Johns, defeated S. E. Davenport 3d and F. G. Canfield, Harvard, 9—7, 2—6, 0—6, 6—2, 11—9.

Final Round

D. M. Frame and H. W. Cole, Harvard, defeated Irving Lindenbaum and Emanuel Klauser, St. Johns, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

LEHTINEN BETTERS NURMI'S RECORDS

HELSINGFORS, Fin., June 20 (AP)—Lauri Lehtinen, 23-year-old Finnish distance ace, bettered Paavo Nurmi's world records for the 5000-meter and three-mile races in the Olympic trials here yesterday.

Lehtinen, chief hope of Finland for the 5000- and 10,000-meter championships in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles this summer, was clocked in 14m. 16.9s. for the 5000 meters, compared with Nurmi's listed mark of 14m. 28.2s., set in 1924. At three miles, Lehtinen was timed in 13m. 50.6s., compared with Nurmi's outdoor record of 14m. 11.2s., set in 1923.

V. Iso-Hollo, another Finnish hope, ran second to Lehtinen and was caught in 14m. 18.3s. for the 5000 meters, also well under the record.

Lehtinen's time for three miles not only broke Nurmi's outdoor standard but also Willie Ritola's indoor mark of 13m. 56.2s., set in 1925 and which had stood until yesterday as the fastest three miles ever run.

Other leading performances were: Four hundred meters, Strandvall, 48.7s., a new Finish record but well behind the Olympic record of 47.6; pole vault, Kymaelaeinen and Salt, 3.70 meters (12ft. 1¾in.); discus Kotkas, 46.91 meters (153ft. 10 25-64in.) and Kenttae, 46.13 meters (151ft. 4 23-128in.); 110 meter hurdles, Sjostedt, 14.7s.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Yale 13, Harvard 9.

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TENN

VALUE OF ORGAN MUSIC IN TIMES OF STRESS URGED

American Guild Opens Its Eleventh General Convention in Boston

The large audiences that gather to hear noonday recitals in churches in financial and mercantile sections of American cities indicate that organ music has something to soothe and encourage in times of stress, it was brought out today in the opening sessions of the eleventh general convention of the American Guild of Organists at Boston.

Many organists of city churches reported that they had increased the number of their public recitals and that there was to be noticed a considerable increase in the attendance.

Even the organs of motion picture houses, which differ so radically in tone and equipment from the traditional pipe organ, it was said, have not destroyed a discriminating public taste for formal pipe organ music which has its roots down deep in Bach and Beethoven, and the great liturgical music of the Georgian era, and does not properly know that Gershwin and Irving Berlin exist.

Registration and business sessions occupied the day at the headquarters in the Hotel Statler. This evening the first of a series of concerts will be given at Jordan Hall, the concert hall of the New England Conservatory of Music, whose dean, Mr. Wallace Goodrich, is a founder and officer of the guild.

A program will be presented by the Conservatory Orchestra under Mr. Goodrich's direction and works by DeLamarter, Baumgartner, Sowerby and Cesar Franck will be played by Mr. Palmer Christian of the University of Michigan; Mr. H. Frank Boyzan of Yale University; Mr. Harold Gleason of the Eastman School of Music and Mr. Albert W. Snow of Boston.

In addition to his work at the university Mr. Christian makes frequent recital trips to various parts of the country and has appeared as soloist with the Chicago Symphony, the Detroit Symphony, the Rochester and Cincinnati Symphony Orchestras and the New York Philharmonic as well as with an orchestra from the Philadelphia Symphony.

This evening Mr. Christian will play Eric DeLamarter's Concerto in E, considered by many the most interesting concerto for the organ written by any contemporary composer. It is a work of great vitality and breadth, masterfully orchestrated, and so designed that the full qualities of both the solo instrument and the orchestra are advantageously balanced.

Better Weather Aids Unemployed

Warmer weather and clear skies have been responsible for a marked increase in the number of unemployed men receiving work, according to the United States Employment Service, which has just completed a survey of industrial employment in the United States during May. Agricultural areas were especially helpful in providing jobs for the summer, the report says. Large highway construction programs under way in the majority of the states hired considerable labor. Hydroelectric development projects, dams, tunnels and railroad improvements continue to add to their already large forces of men.

Slight curtailment was noticed in operations of manufacturing establishments. Coal mining revealed a further seasonal curtailment in both production and employment, but concerted efforts of unemployment relief committees resulted in employment for these workers in some other lines.

In Massachusetts a large surplus of labor was apparent throughout the State during May. A marked gain in employment was reported in automobile-assembling plants and several concerns producing automotive equipment.

AMHERST CONFERS HONORARY DEGREES

AMHERST, Mass., June 20 (AP)—Eight honorary degrees were conferred today at the 111th commencement exercises of Amherst College. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and representative Henry Thomas Rainey, Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, received the degree of LL.D. from President Arthur Stanley Pease.

Dr. Roscoe Wilfred Thatcher, president of Massachusetts State College, was honored by LL.D.; Mrs. Emily Clara Jordan Folger, widow of Henry Clay Folger, donor of the Folger Memorial Library at Washington, Lit.D.; Mr. Addison Alvord Ewing, philosopher and theologian, D.D.; Mr. Frank Walter Nicolson, for many years dean of Wesleyan University; Mr. Frederic Bancroft, editor, writer and lecturer, L.H.D., and Mr. Nelson Cary Haskell, Amherst physician, M.Sc.

YOUNG VOTERS FORM DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Federal control of basic industries, general cancellation of war debts conditional upon abandonment of reparations, full support for international disarmament plans and a series of reciprocal trade treaties with foreign governments were included in the platform adopted by the Young Democrats of Massachusetts, formed yesterday at a meeting in Cambridge.

The organization's main purpose is to interest new voters in Democratic ideas and to make party lines in Massachusetts represent the difference between the liberals and the conservatives. It is the result of conferences between executives of the Democratic National Committee and young men and women who played an active part in Mr. Alfred E. Smith's 1928 campaign.

EVANS HEADS STATE BANKERS

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 20 (AP)—Mr. Wilmot R. Evans of Boston, president of the Five Cents Savings Bank, was elected president Saturday of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, meeting here with the Connecticut organization. Mr. Irving W. Cook, president of the First National Bank of New Bedford, was elected vice-president, and Mr. Josiah H. Gifford, president of the Merchants National Bank of Salem, treasurer.

Prominent Organists

Left and Center © Bachrach; Right, The Christian Science Monitor

Left to Right: Raymond C. Robinson, Dean of New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists, Organist and Choirmaster of King's Chapel, Boston, and Professor of Organ at Boston University College of Music. Center: Wallace Goodrich, Director of New England Conservatory of Music. Right: Palmer Christian, Organist and Professor of Organ at University of Michigan.

BOSTON CELEBRATES BUNKER HILL EVENT

Charlestown echoed with drums, bugles and bands yesterday when the belated military and civic parade in celebration of the 157th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was held. This event, originally scheduled for Friday, was postponed on account of rain. Due to the change in dates the United States Army and Navy were not represented in the parade.

Approximately 70 bands, drum and fife and bugle corps marched yesterday. Mayor James M. Curley reviewed the parade from a stand on High Street. He was accompanied by members of the Bunker Hill Day celebration committee, Massachusetts State Representatives and Senators and the Boston City Council. Approximately 125,000 persons witnessed the spectacle.

MOTOR TAX PROTEST BY BALLOTING URGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20 (AP)—Addressing the open session of the American Automobile Association's thirtieth annual convention here today, Mr. Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, president, made a plea to the car owners of the country to use the ballot box as a medium for protesting against increases in motor taxes. He criticized motor taxes recently voted by Congress, pointing out that car owners face a burden of $258,000,000 in new taxation, an increase of 25 per cent.

He urged that candidates for office be asked for "an explanation of their votes on motor taxes in the past and a pledge for the future." Two hundred delegates from all parts of the country are present.

CURTIS RECEIVES LL.D. FROM VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 20 (AP)—University of Vermont conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Mr. Charles Curtis, Vice-president of the United States, who delivered the commencement address today. The award was made by Dr. Guy W. Bailey, president of the university.

Others who received the LL.D. were: Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont, and Mr. George Adams Ellis, New York attorney. Mr. Arthur Chester Eaton, Worcester, Mass., head of the New England Power Co., received the degree of Doctor of Science in Civil Engineering. Mr. Charles Mallory Williams, dermatologist, of New York, received a Sc.D., Mr. Frederick Charles Prescott, author and teacher, of Ithaca, N. Y., and Mr. Lynn Harold Hough, theologian and author, each received an L. H. D. There were 160 graduated at the academic college's one hundred and twenty-ninth commencement today.

MOUNT HOLYOKE HEAD SPEAKS FROM GENEVA

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 20 (AP)—Mount Holyoke College seniors today heard their president's commencement address over a transoceanic telephone connection. Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of the college and one of the American delegates to the Disarmament Conference, spoke to her senior class from Geneva, Swits. Her voice, coming over the transoceanic connection, was amplified so that all attending the ninety-fifth Mount Holyoke commencement might hear.

"I am glad that you are going to add your influence to the life of your day," she said. "It needs every bit of power that you can bring to it—intellectual power and moral and spiritual power."

Taxpayers Unite To Effect Economy

Taxpayers' associations have been formed in 19 municipalities in Massachusetts, the New England Council reported today, as the best means of combating local governmental extravagances.

They are the direct outgrowth, it is stated, of the recommendations of the New England Conference last fall, the New England Council and the Massachusetts Council, all of which studied the best way of effecting economies. There are at present four other associations in the process of formation in the State.

Early this year the Massachusetts Division of the Council began a campaign to form these associations. Its driving force was the necessity of retrenchments in municipal finances, a need evidenced by data showing the mounting municipal expenditures. The Council declared that the combined state and municipal spending in 1923 was less than municipal expenditures alone in 1929. From 1923 to 1929 state expenditures increased $2.05, county $.40 and municipal $11.23 per capita.

LETTER CARRIERS ELECT

FITCHBURG, Mass., June 20 (AP)—Mr. Timothy J. Sullivan of Lowell was reëlected president of the Massachusetts State Letter Carriers' Association at the business session of the annual convention here yesterday. Other state officers named were Mr. Leo P. McCabe of Boston, vice-president; Mr. John J. English of Worcester, secretary, and Mr. Edward W. Hynes of Fitchburg, treasurer.

BRITAIN STARTS CONSTRUCTIVE STEEL TRADE ERA

Allows Protection Only on Basis of Efficient Operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A bold forward policy in the British iron and steel trade is starting as the outcome of an announcement made by Sir George May, Chairman of the Tariff Commission. This announcement is to the effect that adequate protection will be continued only for this key industry, subject to conditions of efficiency.

At present a 33 1-3 per cent emergency tariff is in force but this as sanctioned in the first instance was only for the three months terminating July 26.

It was designed to prevent further deterioration in the industry while the highly technical question of permanent help was under investigation.

Evidence since collected has confirmed the Tariff Commission in its view that the industry must be protected. It is understood that the existing duties will be maintained pending the completion of inquiries which are not likely to be finished before the late autumn.

Meanwhile a National Committee with Mr. Charles Michell, managing director of Messrs. Dorman Long and Company as chairman, has been appointed in consultation between the industry and the Tariff Commission, to work out schemes of rationalization.

The scope of the investigations of this committee has been laid down by the Tariff Commission. The object aimed at is to review development in each branch of the industry.

Eleven Pardoned For Loyal Aid In Dartmoor Mutiny

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Government has now recognized loyalty and brave conduct shown by a number of convicts on the occasion of the Dartmoor Prison mutiny of last January.

Eleven convicts who risked their safety to save warders have been released outright. These men helped isolated prison officials.

Sixteen remissions of sentence are also announced for convicts who behaved well during the munity but whose circumstances are such that it is not held to be desirable in the public interest that release should take place immediately. These men have their sentences reduced by periods ranging from three months to five years.

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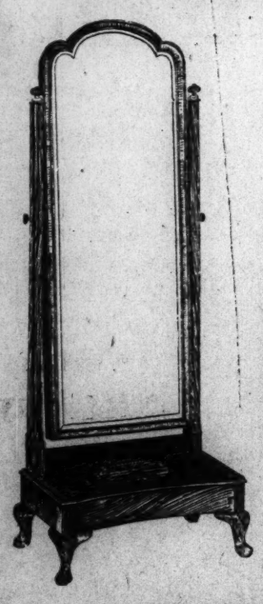

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"Barcazone" Foundation hook-side CORSET in beautiful quality Peach Broche. Suitable for average and fuller figures. Deep over hips, slightly higher in waist to take skirt-bands, perfect fitting and boned scientifically. 3 pairs of suspenders. Sizes: 25 to 36. Price each **23/9**

"Barcazone" Foundation CORSELETTE for average and full figures, made in charming Peach Broche with Satin Rayon shaped top. Will give perfect control and line. Scientifically boned, strong knit elastic panels at sides and gusset at centre front. 3 pairs suspenders. Sizes: 32 to 44. Price each **39/6**

"Barcazone" Foundation EVENING CORSELETTE in rich Peach Satin. Absolutely backless, with lace bust sections and lace skirt. Boned lining over abdomen, strong elastic side sections and gussets at waist and centre front. Suitable for petite and average figures. 2 pairs suspenders. Sizes: 32 to 40. Price each **32/6**

"Barcazone" Foundation Wrap-round CORSET in beautiful Peach Broche, for average figures. Low at waist, deep over hips, with strong knit elastic hip sections and front gussets. Daintily trimmed and 3 pairs suspenders. Sizes: 24 to 34. Price each **23/9**

"Barcazone" Pink Satin Broche GIRDLE for petite figures. A charming garment, cut deeper at back for control. Strong elastic hip sections and lightly boned lining over abdomen. Sizes: 23 to 28. Price each **11/6**

"Barcazone" CORSELETTE for petite and medium figures, in Peach Broche Batiste, firm elastic hip panels and front gusset, satin rayon bust sections, boned lining over abdomen and bones at back. 2 pairs suspenders. Sizes: 32 to 40. Price each **16/6**

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

All From A Balloon

By J. LILIAN VANDEVERE

Chapter II

THE CAR stood ready in the drive. Chum guarded it, wagging his tail and wishing that everyone would hurry and get in, so that the trip could start.

Then they came, Mother and Dad and Paul, all talking about this strange journey they were taking. The car started, and Chum sat very straight beside Paul, to see and smell all the interesting things along the way.

"It seems a bit foolish," said Dad, "trailing 70 miles after a yellow toy balloon."

"But think of those two rooms!" said Mother.

"And it isn't the balloon that we're trailing," said Paul. "It's the balloon boy."

"Woof!" said Chum, as though he remembered that the balloon boy had no dog.

All the way Paul was wondering about Edwin. What was he like, and did he play baseball? Wasn't it hard work, standing there in rain and cold and heat, calling out papers and making change?

They were driving through towns now, and when Paul saw the small houses and narrow yards he thought of the fields at home, the wood lot and the creek.

When they came to a traffic officer, Dad asked the way to Cutler Court.

"On the far side of the city," said the officer. "Follow the car track, and fork left at the High School."

The farther they went, the narrower the streets became.

"Here is Cutler Court," cried Paul at last.

A small street led to the left, with rows of four-story houses on either side.

"Just houses and pavements!" thought Paul.

* * *

Dad left the car in Chum's care, and they walked into Cutler Court. Paul read the numbers.

"Forty-seven, forty-nine, fifty-one—this is it!" he said, pointing to No. 53, and they went inside and started up the stairs.

"Edwin lives on the fourth floor," said Paul. "He goes up and down all these steps every day."

At last they were on the fourth floor. They caught a glimpse of housetops and factory chimneys from the hall window. Mother and Dad looked at each other and shook their heads. But Paul had found the name "Ely," on a card over a doorbell, and had pressed the button. He couldn't wait another minute.

Then the door opened. A boy stood there—a boy just about Paul's age.

"This is Edwin!" thought Paul, and his heart did a funny flip-flop. But he remembered why he had come so far to find this boy.

"Aren't you Edwin Ely?" asked Paul.

"Yes," said the boy. "Won't you come in?"

The room they entered was small but very neat. From a room beyond came the sound of a woman singing, and the warm fragrance of baked potatoes.

"Mother," called Edwin, "here is someone come to see us."

A bright-eyed little woman came in, and looked in surprise at her visitors. Paul spoke up, for Dad had told him that he must do the talking.

"I found your yellow balloon," he told Edwin. "It came down in our woods, and caught in a tree. When I read your letter I—well, I wanted to see you, instead of just writing, so Dad brought me."

Edwin's eyes were wide with interest. A bit of color crept into his cheeks that were too thin and pale.

"I'm so glad you did!" he said. "I didn't think that anything so fine would happen, when I stood on the fire escape, and let the balloon float away."

"This is what I came to tell you," said Paul. "I want you to come and spend the summer with me, on our farm at Greendale. There's acres of room, and all kinds of fun. Please say 'yes.'"

Edwin looked at his mother.

"Could I go?" he asked, as though afraid that this was all too good to be true.

Paul was so anxious to hear the answer that he didn't see that Mother and Dad were talking quietly together.

"I can't think of a more wonderful summer for you," said Mrs. Ely.

"And—I have a dog," said Paul, "a collie named Chum."

Then all at once Mother spoke.

"Won't you miss Edwin?" she asked Mrs. Ely.

"Yes," said Mrs. Ely, "very much. But he must have this wonderful chance when you are kind enough to offer it. He needs the country."

Then Mother smiled.

"The country has room for Edwin's mother, too," she said. "There is a furnished cottage on the farm, and it's empty just now. Why not come and fill it for us, you and Edwin?"

The two looked at each other, too surprised to speak. They listened, and the more they heard of the cottage, the more they wanted to be in it.

* * *

"We'll go out and get our lunch," said Dad. "That will give you time to pack your things and see to your rooms. When we come back, you can be ready to start home with us."

"Edwin will be a fine playmate," said Paul as they went down the stairs again.

He could scarcely eat his lunch, there were so many plans to make. Edwin could have half of his garden, and a pair of the rabbits, and—but it was time to go back to Cutler Court.

Edwin and his mother were ready and waiting. The bags were tucked in, the two mothers settled on the back seat, the two boys in front with Chum and Dad.

Edwin could hardly tell what to do—pat Chum, or look out of the car. They left the crowded streets behind, and swung out onto the highways toward the country.

"There's the river!" cried Edwin.

"Can you swim?" asked Paul.

Edwin chuckled, as though that question was a joke.

"Yes, I can swim—fairly well," he said, and he bent over Chum to hide the twinkle in his eyes.

At last they were rolling around the drive at the farm. Edwin and his mother looked and sniffed the country air, and could hardly believe their eyes. That night they were settled in their own cottage, still wondering at their good fortune.

"A whole summer in the country!" said Edwin.

As Paul fell asleep he was thinking, "Why did he laugh when I asked if he could swim?"

[To be continued next Monday.]

Jolly Old Scarecrow

We have a jolly old scarecrow,
I always call to him "Hello!"
"Hello!" I say, "Hello!" says he,—
That's just the way he answers me—
No one but me can hear him though,
They think he's only a scarecrow!

He is a funny old scarecrow!
Sometimes I see his coat tails blow
And then I laugh out loud and he—
Oh, he just laughs and *laughs* with me!
They never see him laughing though,
They think he's only a scarecrow.

EDNA HOWE

Peggy and the Sea-Chest

IT WAS a bright, sunny day, with a feeling of gayety everywhere. Peggy watched the cars as they passed her, filled with jolly people on their way to the country. She felt very sorry for herself. Everything had gone wrong that morning, and just as she was leaving home her mother had said, "You will have to give me every penny you earn this week, the rent will be due, and I've got the coal to pay for."

Peggy felt rebellious. It was desperately hard to have to dust and polish on a day like this. If only Mrs. Fairchild hadn't so much furniture and so many brass ornaments!

As soon as she arrived within sight of Mrs. Fairchild's house her heart sank within her, for there at the door stood a van, and out of the van some men were pulling and pushing a big chest. By the time she arrived on the scene the chest was inside the front door, and Mrs. Fairchild was buzzing round it like a bee around a flower.

"Isn't it a fine old piece!" she said. "It is a sea-chest that belonged to my Uncle when he was voyaging round the world."

Peggy looked at it with a defiant expression on her face. Nothing, she said to herself, would make her polish that chest. It was a big, cumbersome thing and ought not to be in the house at all, and going into the kitchen she spread a newspaper over the table and fastened an apron round her waist.

* * *

"Peggy!" Mrs. Fairchild called, "help me pull the chest into the kitchen; it had better stand there until I find a place for it."

Between them they managed to get it down the passage and through the door, and then Mrs. Fairchild went away and Peggy was left with the warming-pans, candlesticks and other bits of brass to polish.

A streak of sunlight climbed up the table and played over her hand. It was warm and pretty and seemed to be trying to comfort her. Then it passed from the table and moved over the chest.

Peggy watched it despite herself. She began to take a faint interest in the old chest. The brass hinges and ornaments were beautifully made. She thought how lovely they would look if they were bright, and she gave them a little rub here and there with her cloth, and then another and another, until a golden light began to show through, and the full tone of the brass appeared.

Peggy went on her knees and polished vigorously. If only she could get it done before Mrs. Fairchild came back, how delighted she would be!

And then a strange thing happened. As she was rubbing one of the brass roses slipped a tiny bit to one side, and in trying to put it back she noticed a hole in the wood behind it. Pressing the rose a bit further the hole proved to be a square aperture.

Peggy's breath came fast. "A secret hole!" she whispered, and put her fingers into the space. Yes, there was something inside, a tiny, square, loose thing. With some difficulty she drew it out and found it to be a miniature box. It was stiff to open, but when at last the lid went up, there, lying in some wool, was a heap of brilliant stones.

* * *

"Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Fairchild, look what I've found!" Peggy cried, and ran with her treasure to the sitting-room.

Mrs. Fairchild took the stones and turned them about in her hand. "Well I never!" she gasped. "Uncle Henry's jewels found at last!"

A week later, after the stones had been examined by an expert and proved to be very valuable, Mrs. Fairchild called Peggy into her room.

"Peggy," she said, "I am going to give some of the gems to you. If you hadn't polished that chest they would never have been found." She dropped five of the beautifully colored stones into Peggy's hand. "There," she said, "take them to my expert friend, and ask him to sell them for you. You are a good girl, Peggy, and deserve whatever you get."

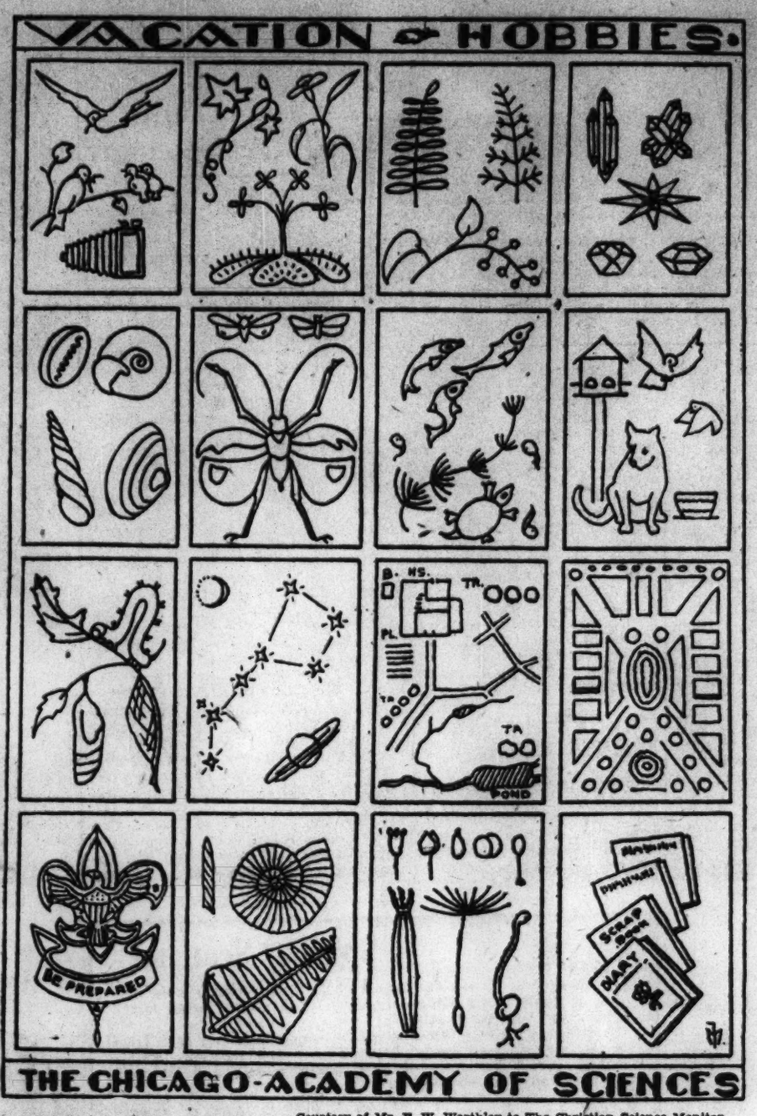
Peggy couldn't speak. She gave a kind of skip, and then she ran into the kitchen and started to polish everything she could lay her hands on.

Key to Puzzle

Key to Motto Puzzle published last Monday:

1. Roar. 2. Render. 3. Lone. 4. Bore. 5. Weather. 6 Bin.

Motto: "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."



Courtesy of Mr. F. W. Worthley to The Christian Science Monitor

This Illustration Is From a Folder, Issued by the Chicago Academy of Sciences, Giving a List of Some of the Interesting Things to Be Enjoyed by Boys and Girls During Summer Vacation.

What Are Your Vacation Hobbies?

DID YOU ever visit a Vacation Hobbies Exhibition? Such an exhibition, given in the children's department of a big Chicago store, offered many delightful suggestions about the way to spend a happy as well as profitable vacation.

Each hobby was advertised on a large poster and samples of some were displayed. For instance, there were beautiful collections of seeds, of fossils and of shells, and there was a diary of a dear little girl of seven who recounted therein the daily doings of her pets and of the flowers in her own bit of a garden. She had illustrated it, too, with photographs she had taken with an inexpensive little kodak.

Strange, indeed, would be the boy or girl who could not have found something to his or her liking among all the delightful choices presented.

Poster No. 1 announced the delights of bird study. Wouldn't you like to know, for instance, when robins have speckled breasts? Anyone who wishes to adopt this hobby can begin right away with the first bird that he spies. A set of Audubon cards helps very much with this.

* * *

Pressed flowers would be great fun, said poster No. 2. Anyone who pursues this hobby must, of course, be very careful not to disobey laws regarding the picking of wild flowers but there are many specimens that one may get legitimately. This is an especially pleasant hobby for one with skilled fingers, for if the specimens are mounted with care and precision they make a very beautiful collection.

Something like this but more unusual was a blue print collection of flowers, grasses, ferns, etc. Here one's artistic sense can have plenty of scope. Plumy grasses make lovely blue prints and also the fluffy little seed tops of dandelions, for bits of the fluff usually drop off during the process, which only adds to the beauty of the picture.

Children who visited the exhibition learned to make blue prints right then and there. This is the way it is done: On a piece of blue print paper cut the size you wish, lay the grass or flower very carefully, then press a sheet of plain glass down over it and expose the whole to the sunlight. It is great fun to watch the picture "take." Afterward allow the print to remain in running water for about 15 minutes in order to "fix" it. These blue prints can then be fastened into a book with a description of the specimen written on plain paper on the opposite page. Setting up this book is great sport for a rainy day.

Children who spend their summers near a lake or the seashore can find endless pleasure in collecting shells and identifying the former occupants, for we remember that every shell was once the home of some living creature.

The sportsmanship in collecting anything is, of course, not just to try to see how many specimens one can possess or if he can beat the other fellow, but to find out all one can about each specimen and become a real authority. Why, for instance, do shells "roar" when you hold them to your ear? Is it the sound of the vast ocean reechoing in them, do you think? And why is the "roar" so much louder when there are other noises about?

* * *

An aquarium can be great sport if one really makes a hobby of it. Some boys even construct their own tanks but this is not an easy job and requires much skill. Do you know why water algæ collect on the side of your tank? And what little creatures can you safely transfer from near-by ponds to make their home in your aquarium and become your friends? Have you ever thought about raising tropical fish? This is popular right now with grown-ups too. Wouldn't it be fun to talk as "man to man" with Mr. Jones, who has dropped in some evening to call on Father and who has an aquarium of his own containing these little beauties. You will enjoy swapping fish stories with him.

If you have a pet, you can make him your hobby. Study how best to keep him well and satisfied. Record his doings and his capers as the little girl did in her diary. Photograph him and educate him. He will respond so readily and be delighted at being elevated to the honorable position of being "Hobby" to a loving master or mistress.

Then there are caterpillars. They are wonderful little chaps to observe. Watch them spin their cocoons. You will learn to have great respect for these clever spinners. Keep the cocoons in a safe place and take them to school in the fall. Your teacher and the other children will, no doubt, be delighted with them also, and will be interested to hear what you have to say about them. There are some splendid books, easy to read, that will help this hobby along.

* * *

Maybe, however, you would like to become a star-gazer and know something more about the friendly stars than that they twinkle at night. There are some books that will help you here, too. Perhaps you can enlist the help of some grown-up to get you started. But of course one knows that just asking questions and having someone else answer them is not the real object of a hobby. The fun in a nature hobby is to go out and observe for oneself, to learn to identify objects of nature and to find out as much as one can through his own research. Make a chart of the constellations as you identify them. There were some beautiful star charts at the exhibition.

A seed collection is fascinating and offers wide scope for individual taste to express itself. Your collection will be entirely different from Bill's or Sally's. There are innumerable marvelous and curious things to find out about seeds. Each kind is so well equipped to accomplish its job in the world! Do you know why some have wings for flight? And what is the very tiniest seed that you can find?

Poster No. 11 suggested the fun to be had in making a map for one's summer home or camp. It would include the trees, trails, roads, etc., and, of course, be drawn accurately to scale.

Then, of course, one can make a hobby out of a garden and keep a daily record of it. Oh, so many wonderful things are going on in a garden all the time. Was that, for instance, a honey-bee among the bachelor-buttons and how far did he come for a sip of your honey? What a day it was when the first sweet pea burst into the sunlight. And what was the first bird to call at the sunflower banquet that you had provided for him?

* * *

Another poster suggested the pleasure and profit to be derived from a camera. Here the advice was to keep it busy but not to spend too much time taking pictures of oneself and one's friends. Instead find subjects of beauty and of general interest to photograph. Try to get composition and balance into the pictures. Do you know what it means to "tell a story" with a camera?

It is not difficult for boys and girls who live near a quarry of Niagara limestone to become fossil fans. There is a big quarry about a mile in diameter not far from Chicago that has given many young people their first interest in this subject. For this hobby you may again have to enlist the help of a grown-up but it will pay you. There are some books on this subject that you will like, too.

Some of the hobbies suggested at this exhibition are worthy of one's enthusiasm during his entire lifetime. Many of them will lead into fields of quiet happiness where one can learn "to have fun in a magnificent way," as one friend of children puts it.

C. S.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Rag Doll Rhymes

Knave of Hearts

Said Queen of Hearts:
"My friend, the Knave, he stole no tarts,
He has been grossly libeled.
He only borrowed two or three
To learn, he said, the recipe."

M. M.

Dandelion Clocks

Dandelion, Dandelion
What's the hour of day?
One o'clock, two o'clock
Blow your down away.
Three o'clock, four o'clock
What is that you said?
Five, and six, and seven o'clock
Time to go to bed.

Dandelion, Dandelion
You are teasing me,
For the sun is shining
Gayly as can be.
Eight o'clock, nine o'clock
See the thistledown
Floating over meadows
On its way to town.

Ten o'clock, leven o'clock
Twelve o'clock, one
Dandelion's finished,
What a lot of fun!

ANNA E. WILLIAMS

The Pansy and the King

THERE is an old story which relates how once upon a time the flowers and trees in the King's garden began to complain about their lot.

The oak felt sad because it could not bear beautiful flowers. When the King walked that way the oak told him of its grievance.

"I have beautiful flowers, to be sure," chimed in the rose, "but what do they amount to when I cannot bear fine fruit like the apple trees?"

The vine added its clamor, saying, "I cannot stand upright or cast a pretty shadow on the ground. All day and night I must hold on to this old stone wall."

The King looked worried. What had become of his beautiful garden? It used to rest him to walk here at eventide but now all was different. He was puzzled and perplexed when he spied a little pansy glancing up at him with a happy, mischievous face.

"Why are you so happy?" asked the King, "when all the other plants grumble and complain about their lot in life?"

"Oh, I'm happy because I have a chance to grow in your garden. You wanted me here and so I'm going to be the very best pansy I can."

"You are not as mighty as the oak, you are not as showy as the rose, nor as high as the vine on the wall, but you are wiser than all of them put together," said the King. "You do not waste your time envying others, nor bewailing what you do not have, but make the most of your own beauty. And by doing that you have brought happiness to your King and will ever bring joy to others."

Mail Bag

Toronto, Canada.

Dear Snubs, Waddles and All Mail Baggers:

I am a little Pekingese dog, one year old. My color is light brown, with black tips on my ears and tail, and I have a black face. The girls who live in our home say that this is the most beautiful color a Peke can wear, and that I am the prettiest Peke in the world. I think they are partial to me, don't you? You see, they know me better than they know any other Pekes.

My pal, who also lives at our house, is a black cocker spaniel, seven years old, called Pamela. She is my dearest dog friend. Pam and I sleep together, cuddled up in our box, on a nice warm, wool rug. She is almost like a mother to me, undertaking all my face-washings. When I was a baby, five weeks old, she bathed me always, and I snuggled into her side then, warm and happy, almost like a chick under the mother-hen's wing.

I have learned to sit up, and beg and speak. My family seemed to want me to, so I tried and I learned how. It's easy.

My name comes from an Indian word, "Coboconk." It means "crooked river." This is the name of the village where we spend July and August. When I thought water was just solid ground (I was a baby) I jumped into a swift river, to get to my master and mistress, who were out in a rowboat. I swam to them and they lifted me in and called me "good dog, clever dog," and I was so pleased to get to them, I rushed about the boat and shook water all over everyone. And that is how I learned to swim!

I have a large rubber ball, with a tiny hole in it, and it makes the nicest noise!

We have a pet black squirrel who comes to our kitchen window. I like to be in my mistress's arms when she gives him peanut butter out of her hand. I could eat it all, for I love peanut butter, but my Mother says there is no need for selfishness, as there is enough for all, and I am trying to learn that.

We do not spell my name "Coby," but in a more suitable way, as you'll see in my signature—because my ancestors came from the far East.

Kobe W.

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2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

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THE HOME FORUM

Rainy Day

THE ground is dried to a fine, powdery dust, and fitful gusts of wind blow it like a gray veil over the privet hedge, dimming its glossy green to a dull, uninspired shade. It has become necessary to replenish the bird baths with cans of water laboriously carried from the faucet. The rock garden and the wild-flower bed that the Lady of the House has laid out with such high hopes languish in the unremitting sunshine. The Amateur Gardener, walking daily in the garden where he has spent long hours setting out the young seedlings transplanted from hot-beds, looks eagerly at the sky and down again; stoops to prop a wilting dahlia, not yet two inches high, against the tall pole waiting to support it; carries watering-pot after watering-pot to revive the baby pansies and the infant snapdragons that were so proudly green when he put them out; feels the powdery earth and shakes his head. "We need rain," he says, and behind those three words lie the hopes of the garden. "We need rain." Unless it comes soon, there will be no mignonette to cut, no sweet william and stock, no delphiniums and coreopsis, and quite as important, no tender young radishes, no succulent green lettuce.

Yet day after day the bright sunlight plays on the lawn, growing brown in spots, showing up mercilessly the bare patches where weeds had been destroyed and grass seed sown and where, now, there is not the faintest hint of new grass. The business of carrying water, of sprinkling with the hose, of watching the drooping plants, of trying to save the tenderest of the seedlings, goes on with dogged persistence. Perhaps tomorrow—and perhaps tomorrow—. One does not give up a garden easily.

* * *

And then, one morning, when the Lady of the House deliberately has avoided looking at the wild-flower bed, the Amateur Gardener comes dashing into the house, jubilant, radiant, forgetting to shake from his shoes the powdery dust of the unhappy garden. "It's raining!" he cries. "I felt a drop!"

Together they stand at the window, watching the first ostentatiously large drops plop on the gray-green leaves of the magnolia tree, spatter on the drive, bounce upward from the walk; great, round drops that fall deliberately, as if to call attention to their importance, that make dark stains on the flagging—wide-spaced dark spots at first, then closer and closer, then merging into one another's perfect circles, then, in haste, running together, covering everything.

The Lady of the House hurries to put her ferns on the veranda steps and close the upstairs windows. The Amateur Gardener goes out, to look at the sky and estimate the seriousness of this beginning downpour. "If it will only last all day!" he is heard to murmur fervently.

The drops are coming faster and faster, falling with a strange vehemence, as if they had wanted to come for a long time and were impatient to reach the ground; but, after a half hour or so, their eagerness is somewhat quieted, they fall with a pleasant, staid regularity, a fine, steady mistiness, a spraying gray shower of moisture beneficently gentle. The sky is gray and overcast, and the leaves of the trees, new-washed, move joyfully in the breeze, swaying like dancers who must express their happiness at their salvation. There is a thrumming sound on the roof; water begins to run off the eaves, down the gutters, spilling abundantly onto the ground—disappearing as it falls.

* * *

It is the sort of weather to read. The Lady of the House looks over her bookshelves with a sense of adventure, chooses an old favorite and one-that-she-has-always-meant-to-read, and settles down by the window where, to the musical accompaniment of the rain, she loses herself in meadowlands of print. It is the sort of day to write letters—answers to all the letters that have been neatly bound together and shoved under the desk blotter to await just this kind of encouraging day. Gayly she sits down and picks up her pen. "It is raining," she begins without hesitation. "It is raining, and we are so happy—"

Later it becomes an adventure to sally forth, under the protection of a Chinese umbrella, to take the finished letters to the post-box. The umbrella is painted with bright patterns on a red ground, and oiled to a shining glossiness. It is pleasant to pick one's way among little puddles, under cover of such an exotic thing that not only keeps the rain out so well, but lends a rosy glow to the world through which she is walking. The Lady of the House resolves to use it more often; it has a stimulating effect. She smiles brightly on the school children she meets, laughing and kicking up the water along the curb, and, somewhat surprised, they give back her smiles with interest. She returns to the house with an exhilarated feeling that she does not stop to analyze.

* * *

All afternoon the rain continues to fall, but toward evening it stops—almost imperceptibly. Drops still drip from the eaves and the leaves, spangling the glass blades. The Lady of the House and the Amateur Gardener run like children into the garden to see what magic has been wrought.

"Look at my seedlings!" he cries. "They are as straight as soldiers again. We shall have flowers, after all!" The earth is a rich brown once more, and the privet hedge is glossy-green. "And my wild-flower bed has revived," she exults. "I didn't think it possible!" They sniff the cool evening air. "How sweet the lilacs are—There is no perfume like lilacs after rain," the Lady of the House says happily, standing under the tall bush with its fragrant burden. A shower of drops falls on her upturned face—a thrush has left its resting place on one of the branches and flown to the bird-bath, now full and running over, for a last evening drink.

"The petunias have grown an inch, I think," the Amateur Gardener says recklessly, and the Lady of the House thinks so, too.

It is like looking on a new garden, the garden they had dreamed of, the garden that, when summer comes, will yield its tribute to countless flowers; but that is never so dear to the Amateur Gardener and the Lady of the House as during these days when all the plants are still young and striving, and the flowers are still things to anticipate—and work for.

A little new moon looks down on the refreshed earth. "How beautiful the world is!" the Lady of the House sighs, out of the poetic feeling in her heart. "Trees and flowers—and sun and rain—and stars and moon—and dark and light—and earth and grass. —"

The Amateur Gardener looks sharply, almost unbelievingly, at the bare patches where, suddenly, a faint mist of green is showing—a mist of green that only the loving eyes of an Amateur Gardener could possibly see. "Soon," he says with satisfaction in his voice, "soon it will be time to cut the grass!"

A. DE L.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

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Zarauz: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Loxton Knight

June Nights

In summer, when the day is gone,
Flowers' rich scent is wafted near;
The eyes are shut, but lightly sleep comes on;
Sounds reach the ear.

The stars are pure, and space is deeper;
Night feels a glow, the long day's dower.
In the sky's depth, and hovering o'er the sleeper,
Dawn waits its hour.

—VICTOR HUGO. Translated by JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY, in "Modern French Poetry."

The Young Barretts Were Carefree

Mr. Barrett's discipline was built, it would seem, on a system of Dont's! "Don't read Gibbon's History—" he said, "it's not a proper book. Don't read Tom Jones—and none of the books on this side, mind!" He knew his children dared not disobey; hence when he came into the library to find Elizabeth on the sofa absorbed in a book, one glance at the forbidden shelves satisfied him. Years later she herself wrote: "So I was very obedient and never touched the books on *that* side, and only read instead Tom Paine's *Age of Reason*, and Voltaire's *Philosophical Dictionary*, and Hume's *Essay*, and Werther, and Rousseau, and Mary Wollstonecraft—books which I was never suspected of looking toward and which were not on *that* side certainly, but which did as well."

However, long before the child's omnivorous reading led her into these paths she had her "fits of Pope, and Byron, and Coleridge, and read Greek as hard under the trees as some of your Oxonians in the Bodleian; gathered visions from Plato and the dramatists, and ate and drank Greek." So strongly was she attracted to Greece, to Byron, and to romance, so truly was she feminine, that she "used to think seriously of dressing up like a boy, and running away to be Lord Byron's page."

Instead she remained quietly at Hope End devouring romantic novels and poems until the characters became as real to her as the Greek heroes of her translation and rhymes. Released from the regular routine of the schoolroom, she was free to follow her own fancy, studying the ancients with the tutor, and the moderns with herself. Such a schedule avoided mathematics with its exact demands. She wrote naïvely: "I believe there are people who will tell you in a moment what three times six is without 'doing it' on their fingers"; she was happier wrestling music from pages of Greek.

When she and her favorite brother had evaded their father's laws and the importunities of the multitude of smaller children, there was little to distract them from their pursuits. In the seclusion of Hope End, save for a very few neighbors, their days and months and years passed without social intercourse. Visiting relatives came and went, none very exacting on the children's time except one uncle whose pride in Elizabeth was almost as great as her father's. Indeed he rather hurt the child's feelings by assuring her that he was even more interested in her and more fond of her. . . .

In her childhood, however, she did not feel her home a prison. The Barrett children were a merry crew, good-natured, devoted to one another, fond of play, and apparently quite free from inherited idiosyncrasy. There were enough of them for the organized sports dear to English hearts, especially as their father was, in his gentler moods, always ready to enter into a game of cricket with his boys. The children managed long hours away from parental supervision, especially Edward and Elizabeth. And the beauty of lawns and woods and gardens, the lovely detail of trees and flowers, moonlit ponds, blossoming shrubs and hedges made for the sensitive child a joyous circle of seasons.—LOUISE SCHUTZ BOAS, in "Elizabeth Barrett Browning."

The Beach Near Ajaccio

Sometimes the charming little bay between Ariadne and Scudo, the next point, has a long, curving shore of white sand; at other times the whole beach is covered with seawrack. When the sand is there, there are little heaps of fine shingle at intervals, where tiny branches of red coral can be found, beautifully coloured operculums, and the lovely mother-of-pearl-lined hallotis shells, or "Ears of Venus."

Sometimes the sand is strewn with what seem to be tiny glass slippers perfect in shape and detail. I cannot discover what these charming little things are. It is impossible to keep them, as after a time they melt away, unless put in salt water, in which they become quite invisible. Small sponges lie everywhere, and hundreds of strange fibre-like balls, varying in size from a marble to a tennis-ball. They are made of a certain Mediterranean seaweed, rolled up by the action of the waves.

Follow the beach round under the garden wall of Scudo Villa, to where it widens again, and the rocky pools offer many fascinating things. Small, beautifully marked fish, shrimps, starfish, sea-anemones, sea-snails, sea-urchins, the fat, loathsome sea-slug, and occasionally a tiny sky-blue nautilus comes sailing in. Once, too, I found an octopus lurking under a rock hut, having with much difficulty dislodged him, his looks were so unprepossessing that I weakly allowed him to slip back into the water and make his way seawards.—From "Corsica, The Scented Isle," by DOROTHY ARCHER.

IF ZARAUZ cannot claim distinction above that of other small towns in Spain, there is at least one little fact of which it may boast, provided a well-known gazeteer includes every place name in the country. According to this authority, it is the only village or town in Spain with a name which begins and ends with a Z.

Mr. Loxton Knight might suggest to a reader, uncertain of the geographical situation, that Zarauz is somewhere in northern Spain, since he would hardly expect to see smoking chimney pots in other parts. Furthermore, the complete absence of foliage helps to dissociate this place from those parts of the interior or south, where it seems impossible to look in any direction without seeing an olive, a plane, an orange tree, or a flower-decked veranda. Indeed, this print depicts buildings whose features—especially the roofs—seem peculiar to the Basque country. Zarauz, in fact, is a watering-place situated some ten miles west-south-west of San Sebastian, close to the foothills of the Pyrenées which loom in the background of this particular view.

Wherever an artist may be staying abroad, he invariably sees pictorial possibilities in the views from the windows of his lodgings. These may be futile enough to the native, but they are bound to contain that something for the stranger which, after all, is to be found everywhere. It may be imagined that Mr. Loxton Knight saw the subject of this color woodcut from the window of his *fonda*. The mere difference of this scene to those of other lands is worth expressing, moreover it may have color harmonies of special appeal to the painter; or, as so often happens, play of light and shade may be the raison d'être of a picture as it appears to be in this particular instance.

The low set sun is projecting fantastic shapes of golden light upon white plastered walls, and the narrow streets are steeped in cool luminous shadow whose gray tones contrast charmingly with the brick-red tint of the roofs. The introduction of the three figures in the lower left-hand corner gives scale and an atmosphere of rightness to the scene. Without these the place would have seemed unnaturally deserted, while with them one may feel the leisurely kind of existence which haunts the streets of such a place in normal times. The housewife stands and gossips, with a huge basket or water-jar balanced precariously on her head, no more fearing for its safety than for that of an old hat.

Mr. Loxton Knight, who hails from Nottingham, is a young member of the Royal Society of British Artists. He has a clear-cut style of his own, excelling in expansive landscape subjects in oil, water color and color woodcut.

Two Russians And a Ballet

With his reputation as a fine dancer well established in Italy, Cecchetti's début in Petrograd had its significance in the history of the Russian ballet. The great days of Russian music and the ballet had yet to come, Tschaikovsky was earning his living by writing musical criticisms for the Russky Veidomoste, Rimsky-Korsakov was busy as inspector of Naval bands. The Russian School, with such disciples as Moussourgsky, Borodin and Cui, was struggling to assert itself. The soul of dancing was there, but it had to be awakened by the traditions of Italy, and it awaited the birth of such a genius as Anna Pavlova.

Petrograd audiences welcomed Cecchetti at once, and for six or seven years he returned to fulfill engagements. During that time the charm and fascination of Russia and the Russians grew upon him, and no journeys were more welcome than those which took him to Petrograd. One of the results of his visits was his invention of a pas de deux, which had a lasting success. This was "La Ciociara," which had its origin in two ragged Italian children whom Cecchetti saw in the streets at Petrograd. They were a quaint little couple! The girl had a hoop round her on which several birds were perched. . . . The boy had a concertina, from which he pumped out little scraps of Italian dance tunes. They were most picturesque, and Cecchetti, seeing the possibility of creating a novelty, went up to them and said: "If you will come to dinner with me every day for a week, I will pay you two roubles a time!"

Naturally the children were delighted to accept, and they turned up promptly. Cecchetti watched them and studied the details of their picturesque garments, more particularly their footgear, which gave the name to his dance. The ciociara is a sort of high sandal, just a big piece of rough leather folded over, brought high up the legs, and fastened with thongs. No stockings were worn, only a piece of linen folded in similar fashion. Cecchetti gathered up all the inspiration he could from the children and their clothes, then he set to work. For the concertina he substituted a violin, and for the birds and hoop the cymbals. A good musician wrote the music, into which the "Salterello," "Il Filone," and several peasant dances were introduced. For years this dance was the delight of audiences in Italy, and if it were not in the programme, it was sure to be called for. Many artists copied it, but it needed Cecchetti himself, and at a later date his wife, to give it its fullest success.—OLGA RACSTER, in "The Master of the Russian Ballet."

Egészség és Jellem

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

NAPRÓL napra tisztábban láthatjuk, hogy azon gondolkozó emberek, akik az emberiség szenvedéseit, annak enyhítése céljából, tanulmányozták, lassacskán azon meggyőződésre jönnek, hogy az egészség alapjában véve elméállapot. Egy jól ismert orvos erre vonatkozólag állítólag ezt mondotta: „Egy országnak a jelleme a legértékesebb tulajdona. Ezért tehát kultiváljuk jellemünket és hagyjuk az egészséget, hadd nézzen saját maga után, s legyünk arról meggyőződve, hogy egy jellemes férfiakból és nőkből álló nemzetnek egészség és minden egyébb meg fog adatni. Mert azt hiszem ép oly igaz az anyagi, mint a szellemi világban, hogy aki meg akarja tartani az életét, elveszti azt."

Aki virágokat kultivál és szépséget és harmóniát akar produkálni, nemcsak hogy a legjobb magot fogja megszerezni, hanem meg fog ismerkedni a kultiválás törvényeivel is, mert tudja, hogy ha ezeknek nem engedelmeskedik, nem remélheti hogy a kilátásba helyezett tökéletes virágokat megkaphassa. A jellem művelése terén mindenki, kivétel nélkül, megszerezheti azt a könyvet, amely sohasem fog elavulni, s melynek helyét soha más könyv nem fogja elfoglalhatni. A Biblia tényleg magába foglal minden információt, amely az egész világnak büntől és betegségtől való felszabadításához szükséges. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science), amely a Biblián alapszik, a Szentírásban foglalt szabályokat tankönyvében, Mary Baker Eddy „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ében (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) magyarázza meg és teszi praktikussá; úgy hogy férfiak és nők, és még kis gyermekek is gyakorolhatják azokat mindennapi életükben.

Sok évvel ezelőtt Mrs. Eddy írásaiban az egészséget a jellemmel hozta összefüggésbe. „The People's Idea of God" (A Nép Eszméje Istenről) 7-ik oldalán megadja az egészség és jellem kultiválásának módját. Ezt mondja: „Hogy az érzékek betegségnek és bűnnek nevezett tárgyait eltávolíthassuk, az elméhez kell fellebbeznünk, javítsa meg alattvalóit és gondolatai tárgyait és adja meg a testnek jobbféle képzeteit. Tudományos fölfedezés és az Igazság inspirációja engem arra tanítottak, hogy az ember egészsége és jelleme többé vagy kevésbbé lesz tökéletes, amint elmebeli modeljai többé vagy kevésbbé szellemiek."

A betegség és kórosság tapasztalatai azon hamis fogalom eredményei, mely szerint élet és értelem Istentől külön léteznek. Ezen hamis fogalomról Krisztus Jézus ezt mondta: „Mert aki meg akarja tartani az ő életét, elveszti azt; a ki pedig elveszti az ő életét én érettem, megtalálja azt." Ha gondolatainkat kizárólag az úgynevezett anyagi élet megőrzésének törekvésére fordítjuk, akkor elkerülhetetlenül el fogjuk veszíteni az élet szellemi voltának eszméjét.

A Bibliával összhangzásban a Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja, hogy az Élet Isten, és hogy Isten végtelen Elme. Ezért az igazi életnek azon képességekből és tulajdonságokból kell állnia, amelyek az Elme alkotórészei. Arra van tehát szükségünk, hogy az életről tartott fogalmunk átszellemüljön; és lehet ezt jobban elérni, mint az Elme tökéletes tulajdonságainak kultiválásával? Fel kell adnunk anyagi törekvéseinket, melyeket eddig az egészség produkálása érdekében fejtettünk ki, és meg kell változtatnunk gondolataink modeljait. Ha oly szellemi tulajdonságok, mint jóság, értelem, bölcsesség, erkölcsi tisztaság, gyengédség, éles eszüség, szentség, szeretet a mi „elme-modeljaink," a mi folytonos „alattvalóink és gondolataink tárgyai," nemcsak hogy jellemünk meg fog javulni, de egészségünk is fog „saját maga után nézni"; mert a test vissza fogja tükrözni ezen tiszta és egészséges gondolatokat és e szellemi befolyás az egészség kifejezésében fog megnyilvánulni.

Azok akik jellemüket kultiválni óhajtják sohasem szükölködhetnek hasznavehető ideákban, mert Isten, a határtalan Elme a forrás, melyből mi szüntelenül meríthetünk. Csak az isteni Elme ideái lehetnek mindenütt jelen és állhatnak mindenkinek ugyanazon időben rendelkezésére. Csakis az isteni Elme ismerheti és elégítheti ki az embernek, saját képmásának és hasonlatosságának elmei és szellemi szükségeit. Csakis Isten szüntetheti meg az egyenetlenkedést és viszálykodást, melyek azon hamis hiedelemmel járulnak, amely az életet és az elmét Istentől különálló dolgoknak hiszi.

Amint a kertész a magot annak kifejlődésére és növesztésére alkalmas jó talajba veti, úgy az alázatos és fogékony szív talajára van szükségünk hogy Isten tulajdonságait befogadhassuk és táplálhassuk. Fölszentelt akarat és az a hő szándék, amely a harmónia és tökéletesség isteni törvényét felismerni és tudni óhajtja, képezik a szükséges szellemi talajt, és a Bibliában és Science and Healthben (Tudomány és Egészség) foglalt szabályok elfogadása tényleges eredményeket fog hozni. Akkor majd fokozatosan el fogjuk veszíteni az életről és az értelemről tartott hamis képzeteinket, és el fogjuk nyerni az emberi életnek igazi és helyes eszmélyét, amely szerint az kizárólag elmei és szellemi mint a végtelen Elme visszatükröződése és kifejezése. Ezt pedig majd az egészség, boldogság és uralom megvalósítása fogja elkísérni.

Egy gyönyörű virágokkal telt kert a látogatók csodálatát érdemli ki. Ép így egy „jellemes férfiakból és nőkből álló nemzet" más nemzetek tiszteletét és bizalmát fogja magára vonni. Ugyeit bölcsességgel, belátással, értelemmel és tényleges takarékossággal fogja irányitani. Béke, harmónia, és testvéri szeretet fog föllötte uralkodni; egészség, jólét és bőség fogja jellemezni. Mily jó volna, ha egyénileg mi is megkezdenénk a jellem kultiválását, és így segitenénk a világ nemzetelt szabadságuk és egészségük megnyerésében.

Health and Character

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS becoming evident that some of the thinkers of today, those who have looked deep into the sufferings of humanity in the endeavor to alleviate them, are coming to realize that health is, primarily, a mental state. In this connection a well-known physician is reported to have said: "A country's greatest asset is character. Let us, therefore, cultivate character and let health look after itself, being assured that to a nation made up of men and women of character, all things, health included, will be added. For it is true, I believe, in the bodily as well as in the spiritual sphere, that he that will save his life shall lose it."

In the cultivation of flowers, the individual who desires to produce beauty and harmony not only procures the best seed, but also informs himself concerning the rules for its cultivation, knowing that without obedience to these rules he cannot hope to obtain the perfect blooms he has been promised. In the cultivation of character all, without exception, may procure the Book which never goes out of date, and never can be superseded. The Bible indeed contains the information necessary for the salvation of the whole world from sin and sickness. Christian Science, based upon the Bible, illumines and makes practical the Scriptural rules through its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy; so that men and women and even little children can practice them in daily living.

Many years ago Mrs. Eddy, in her writings, coupled health and character together. On page 7 of "The People's Idea of God" she gives the method whereby both health and character may be cultivated. She says: "To remove those objects of sense called sickness and disease, we must appeal to mind to improve its subjects and objects of thought, and give to the body those better delineations. Scientific discovery and the inspiration of Truth have taught me that the health and character of man become more or less perfect as his mind-models are more or less spiritual."

The experiences of sickness and disease are the result of a false sense of life and intelligence apart from God. Of this false sense Christ Jesus declared, "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it: and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it." If we devote thought entirely to the effort to preserve so-called material life, we must inevitably lose the sense of life as spiritual.

In harmony with the Bible, Christian Science teaches that Life is God and that God is infinite Mind. Therefor real life must consist of those qualities and attributes which constitute Mind. The need, then, is to spiritualize our sense of life; and how can this better be accomplished than by cultivating Mind's perfect qualities? We need to give up the material efforts which we have hitherto made to produce health, and change our models of thought. If such spiritual qualities as goodness, intelligence, wisdom, purity, gentleness, sagacity, holiness, love, be our "mind-models," our constant "subjects and objects of thought," not only will our character improve, but health will "look after itself": for the body will respond to the pure and wholesome thoughts, and this spiritual influence will show itself in delineations of health.

For all who wish to cultivate character there can never be a lack of ideas to utilize, for the source from which we may draw unceasingly is God, limitless Mind. Only the ideas of Mind could be present and available to all at the same time. What but infinite Mind could know and satisfy the mental and spiritual needs of His own image and likeness, man? Who but God could still the friction and discord which accompany the mistaken belief of life and mind apart from Him?

As the gardener plants his seed in good soil suited to its development and growth, so the soil of a humble, receptive heart is needed to receive and nourish the qualities of God. Consecration and the ardent desire to perceive and know God's law of harmony and perfection are the mental soil required; and obedience to the rules laid down in the Bible and Science and Health will lead to positive results. We shall begin to lose the false sense of life and intelligence and to gain the true sense of man's life as wholly mental and spiritual, the reflection and expression of infinite Mind. With this will come an accompanying realization of health, happiness, and dominion.

A garden filled with lovely blooms impels the admiration of all who visit it. So "a nation made up of men and women of character" will attract the respect and confidence of other nations. Its affairs will be conducted with intelligence, insight, wisdom, and true economy. Peace, harmony, and brotherly love will reign; and health, prosperity, and abundance will characterize it. May we then, as individuals, begin the task of cultivating character, and so help the nations of the earth to gain their freedom and health.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

Shottery

"Today my father is at home; last night
When Sue and I and Hamnet were asleep
He came; and, Colin, do you know he brought
Us gifts, Hamnet a dappled horse,
Poppets for each of us."
"What is he like?
O, Judy, do you think he'd speak to me?
Tom, you know Tom, the scullion at the Falcon,
Says when your father and Ben Jonson talk
They talk in poetry. Would he talk poetry
To me, think you?"
"I think he would, he talks
It all the time. But you, you mustn't talk
To Tom, your mother—"
"Yes, I know, I don't;
Now when I pass the Falcon I just whistle
A note or two like this—he answers me;
Tom's my friend. He knows, when he hears me whistle,
That I'm there. But I don't talk now, just whistle."
"Well, that's all right, I think; here's father now;
Father, this is Colin."
"Your servant, Sir."
"And I yours."
"Why, 'tis a courtier. Sir, in London town,
A bow like that would gain a princess' smile.
Children, play on."

"No, Colin, he won't talk
To us today. We may as well go on
As if he were not here. He'll sit and watch
And listen to our play a half a day
Together, not saying one word; I don't know why;
He never stirs, just looks at us and listens.
Mother used to fret, but now she goes
Between her kitchen and the dairy, sings
And talks to us and laughs. Then comes a day
Perhaps the London gentlemen will come,
Or my Lord Leicester on his prancing horse;
They all sit round and father reads his pages.
And it's all there—he'll have you in one day,
A little prince perhaps."
"All poetry?
Judith, how can he make poetry
Of you and me?"
"Well, I don't know, he can.
He puts it all down; just what we say;
This cowslip ball, you and your pretty bows
And courtly manners. You'll see, Colin, it will be
Exact and yet so different. Sometimes I think
He's like the wizards that they tell about.
It's us and yet it's not."
"Ah, well, I'd hoped
He'd tell us of Prince Hal and of the Queen
And all the wonders of the Court and Stage."
"He says the world's the stage and we're the poppets,
And so he puts us down Here's Sue to play
And Hamnet with his horse. Let's to the farm
Come, Colin—Sir, good day."
"Good day, my child.
Good day, my son, my benison go with ye."

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

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MARKET STILL SEEMS TO BE MARKING TIME

Trading Is Extremely Dull and Closing Tone Irregular

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—The stock market today experienced its dullest session of the bear market.

Minor profit-taking in late dealings erased part or all of moderate earlier gains and the closing tone was irregular.

American Telephone was off around one point, while Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Consolidated Gas, Peoples Gas, Allied Chemical and U. S. Steel lost most of their 1 to 3-point gains reached early in the afternoon.

After midday, there were fractional recessions from the best levels of the morning.

The markets did not expect much and received little in the way of stimulating news from industry, with the dullness of summer now beginning to be felt.

Business Outlook Obscure

While there has been hope that with business already at an extremely low level, the summer recession may be less than usual, the business outlook promises to remain somewhat obscure during the next few weeks.

Wall Street expects security markets may gain some stimulation in coming weeks from such sources as Lausanne, the Democratic convention and from an adjournment of Congress.

While brokerage quarters have been talking for some time about a stock market rally when Congress adjourns, some quarters are now suggesting that such an upturn has been so widely predicted that it may prove disappointing.

Most international financial authorities in Wall Street are not looking for any final settlement of the war debt problem at Lausanne, but on the theory that the worst that can happen has been fully discounted here, some believe that any moderately constructive developments would have a good effect.

Germany's foreign trade figures for May showed an export surplus of 87,000,000 marks, or almost double that of April, but still well below the average of 1931, and at a level at which meeting international obligations is obviously difficult.

Bond Prices Firm

The bond market indicated stabilized influences today with prices generally firm although not inclined to buoyancy.

Some financial observers are of the opinion the market will continue relatively steady, but rather inactive, until some disposition is made of the various "situations" in both the domestic and foreign fields.

While the American political arena is being watched closely, principal attention of the financial powers is being centered on Lausanne where European leaders are attempting to unravel the war debts and reparations tangle.

United States Government loans exhibited a slightly easier tendency. This was attributed principally to the uncertainties connected with enactment of relief measures at Washington.

German Government obligations continued to move forward, both the 5½s and 7s adding from 1 to 2 points to their recent gains. At the same time, bonds of France were easier. Some of the Chileans improved substantially. Outside of the Reich issues, however, foreign loans were rather quiet.

A number of the low-priced rail bonds rallied moderately and high-grade utility and industrial issues followed a narrow range. Communications and power and light company loans were slightly firmer.

North Western Road Awarded Safety Medal

NEW YORK, June 20—The Chicago & North Western Railway today was awarded the E. H. Harriman Memorial Gold Medal for outstanding safety achievements in 1931, among railroads operating more than 10,000,000 locomotive miles during the year. The award was made by the American Museum of Safety.

The railroad operated 690,292,000 passenger miles without a passenger fatality in train or train-service accidents. Employee fatalities numbered 6, a reduction of 8 from 1930.

The Harriman memorial silver medal, awarded to railroads operating up to 10,000,000 miles, was awarded to the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, which had a clear fatality record for both passengers and employees, and only three employee reportable injuries for the year.

The Green Bay & Western Railroad was awarded the Harriman bronze medal for Group C railroads. The road had a clear fatality record for the year, with employee injuries reduced to one.

A certificate of special commendation was awarded to Richard Henry Aishton, president of the American Railway Association. The testimonial, in part, reads:

"In a fashion peculiarly and forcefully his own, he has served as a general of the forces battling on all fronts to make rail transportation safe for passengers and for employees."

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, June 20—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	June 20	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.64	$.65¼	$.95
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.45¾	.45½	.71⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.31⅜	.31¼	.37½
Flour	4.15	4.25	4.75
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	12.75
Pork	17.25	17.25	22.50
Lard	.0480	.0465	0895
Cotton, mid-up	.0525	0510	0870
Zinc	.0280	.0282	0330
Iron	14.84	14.84	17.26
Steel, bil Pitt	27.00	27.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅜	.05½	08
Tin	.1950	.1962	2290
Rubber	.02¾	.02⅝	0612
Sugar	.0320	.0370	0855
Lead	.0300	.0300	0375
Print cloth	.02⅛	.02⅛	0350

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO INCOME

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company reports May net operating income of $2,233,073, compared with $3,363,918 in 1931. Gross was $7,588,623, compared with $10,392,703.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 20	Last June 18
3	⅛		Abitibi Pow & P	100	1	1	1	1⅛
5¾	1⅝		Adams Express	3200	3	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
70	23¼		Adams Exp pf	10	24	23½	23½	
13	13	1	Addressograph	1100	10	10	10	10
62½	34¼	4½	Air Reduction	3200	41⅛	39½	39½	39
16⅝	8¼	.80	Alaska-Juneau	1100	9¼	8¾	9¼	9
3⅛	⅜		Alleghany Corp	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
10¼	1		Alleghany pf xw	100	¾	¾	¾	
6¾	1½		Allegh pf ww XL	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13	5½		Alleghany Steel	50	5½	5½	5½	
87½	42⅜	6‡	Allied Chem	4100	52⅞	51	51¼	51
13⅜	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	100	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
18½	6		Am Bank Note	200	8½	6½	6½	
73⅝	35⅛	5†	Am Can	10200	38¼	37	37⅜	37½
8¾	3¼		Am Car & Fdry	400	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	100	21	21	21	21½
14	11		Am Com Alcohol	1400	13¼	12¾	13	13
5	1		Am Encaustic T	100	1	1	1	1⅛
9¼	3		Am & or Pow	200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
38½	3		Am & For Pow 7	400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
21⅝	11	2	Am Ice	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
68	40	6	Am Ice pf	100	45	45	45	
8½	2⅝		Am International	700	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9⅛	4		Am Locomotive	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	6
44⅜	30¼	7	Am oco pf	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
33	27¾	3	Am News	10	21½	21½	21½	20
167⅛	33¼	1	Am Power & Lt	700	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5⅜
59	19	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	20½	18¾	18¾	
49¾	18	5	Am P&L pf A	500	17¼	17¼	17¼	19
8½	3⅛		Am Radiator	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
29¼	14	3	Am Safety Razor	100	19	15	15	
22	1		Am Sealing	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
18⅜	5⅜		Am Smelt & Ref	1200	8⅛	7½	7⅝	7½
137⅜	81	9	*Am Tel & Tel	7400	83½	81¾	81⅝	85¼
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	3100	13	12⅜	13⅛	12⅜
5⅜	1⅜		Am Woolen	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅜	3½	1	Anaconda Cop	2700	4	4	4	4
17½	5¼	1.20	*Anchor Cap	400	7¾	7½	7½	
2	⅜		Armour Ill A	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
1¼	⅜		Armour Ill B	400	½	½	½	½
4½	3⅝		Armour Ill pf	100	5	5	5	
8¼	3		Asso Dry Goods	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
94	24	4	Atchison T&SF	7100	29	27⅜	28¼	27¾
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	400	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	7100	62½	58	61	59½
3½	1½		Aviation Corp Del	400	2	2	2	
			—B—					
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	100	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6
41½	6⅞		Balt & Ohio pf	100	8½	8½	8½	
99	72	6½	Bamberger pf	10	71	71	71	17½
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	400	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	600	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
24⅜	6		Best & Co	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
84⅜	7⅛		Bethlehem Steel	1100	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞
74	25	7	Beth Steel pf	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
22¼	5		Bohn Alum & Br	100	7	7	7	
43⅜	21¼	3†	Borden	3100	22¾	22¼	22⅝	22½
12⅜	3⅜		Borg Warner	400	4⅜	4	4	4
11¾	3	1	Briggs Mfg	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
50¼	10¾		Brooklyn Man T	8500	14⅜	11¾	12¼	13¼
78⅜	3½	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	2300	44⅞	42	43½	42
2	½		Bruns Terminal	400	¾	½	¾	
5	1½		Bucyrus Erie	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
85	26¾	7*	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	27	26¼	26¼	
19	7⅛		Byers	400	10	10	10	9⅝
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼		Calif Packing	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
2	⅛		Callahan Z & L	200	½	½	½	½
4	1½		Calumet & Hecla	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13½	6⅞	1.20	Canada Dry	200	8¾	8½	8½	8½
20⅜	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1400	9⅛	8¾	8¾	8⅝
20	10½	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	11	10¾	10¾	
25⅜	16¾		Case Thresh	7100	24⅞	23	23⅝	22¾
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	25	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	100	5⅜	5	5	
5	1		Celanese Corp	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
15	4		Cerro de Pasco	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
70⅝	5	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	7¼	7	7¼	
31½	10½	2½	Ches & Ohio	2200	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	12½
2	1½		Chi & Gt West	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3¼	⅜		Chi Mil & St P	100	1	⅞	⅞	1
15¼	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅜	2		Chi & N western	300	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
16⅜	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
27½	4¼		Chi R&P 7%	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5½
7½	1⅞		Childs Company	100	2	2	2	2
10	6		Chile Copper	10	6	6	6	
15⅜	5	1	Chrysler	500	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
28½	15	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	16	16	16	
31½	12¾	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	900	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅞
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
16¾	4¼	1a	Columbus Gas	1300	7½	6¾	7	6½
41⅜	13½	3	Columbian Carb	300	19½	18⅜	18⅜	18¾
11	3⅞	1	Comm Credit	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅛	11¼	1¾	Comm Cred pf	140	13½	12	13⅛	
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred Inf	150	45⅛	44⅞	45¾	
26¼	13	3	Comm Cred A	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	100	12	12	12	
77	55¼	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	500	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58
10½	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1200	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
47⅛	15⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	1400	21⅛	2	2	2
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	38	38	38	37¼
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5⅜	1		Consol Film Ind	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
68⅜	31½	4	Consol Gas	8400	38⅜	37¼	38⅛	37⅛
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	84	82½	84	83
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
7¼	4		Consol Oil	2900	5½	5	5	5
⅜	⅛		Consol Textile	200	⅜	¼	⅜	
2½	⅜		Container A	200	½	½	½	⅜
1	½		Cont Baking B	3100	½	½	½	½
41	19¾	2½	Cont Can	500	22	21¾	22	21¼
25¼	6¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
1¾	⅜		Cont Motors	200	¾	¾	¾	
7	3⅜		Cont Oil	600	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
¾	⅛		Cont Shares	300	¼	¼	¼	
47⅜	25⅜	3	Corn Products	1400	30	29¾	30	30
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
2¼	6		Crown Zellerbach	300	1	1	1	
23¼	6		Crucible Steel	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
49⅞	15¼		Crucible Steel pf	30	17	17	17	17
4¾	1½		Coty	200	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1¾	½		Cuba Co	1000	⅝	½	½	
1⅜	⅜		Cuba Am Sug	200	1⅞	⅜	1⅛	1
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	22½	22½	22½	22¼
2¾	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	900	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	200	1½	1½	1½	
			—D—					
5¼	4	.60	Davega Stores	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15¼	6⅜	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
89½	37	9	Del & Hudson	500	44	43	43	
28¾	8½		Del Lack & W	200	11¾	10½	10½	
122	63	8*	Detroit Edison	200	67	67	67	67¾
15⅝	12	1	Diamond Match	200	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅞
19⅜	11¼	1.50‡	Dominion Stores	100	13¾	11¾	11¾	12½
59¾	25⅛	3	du Pont de Nem	2200	28	27⅛	27⅝	27⅝
97	82	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	91	91	91	91
			—E—					
87⅞	37¾	8	Eastman Kodak	4800	43½	41¾	42¾	42¾
119½	105	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	110	110	110	110½
32¾	11½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	400	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
15⅜	2⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	700	4⅛	3¾	4	3⅜
64	12¼	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	
55½	10½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	13½	13½	13½	14
19	12½	1½	Equitable Off Big	600	12½	12½	12½	
13½	2⅜		Erie RR 1pf	100	4½	4½	4½	
			—F—					
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	400	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	
53	37	2½	First Nat Stores	700	41⅜	40½	41	41
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	300	13	13	13	13
5⅜	1⅛		Fox Film A	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	200	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
			—G—					
3⅝	½		Gen Am Inv	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
35¾	10	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	11	11	11	11
15½	5	1	Gen Asphalt	200	6	6	6	5⅞
2⅜	½		Gen Bronze	100	1	1	1	
2¾	¼		Gen Cable	10	6	6	6	
16½	3¾		Gen Cable pf	10	6	6	6	
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	9400	10¾	10⅜	10½	10½
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1100	10¾	10⅜	10⅞	10⅞
40½	19⅝	3	Gen Foods	800	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝
2¾	½		Gen Gas & E A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
30	8	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	20	8½	8½	8½	
37	28	3	Gen Mills	200	30½	30½	30½	
24⅝	8¾	3	Gen Motors	2100	9	8¾	8¾	9
87½	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	64	64	64	
14¾	2¾		Gen Refractories	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1700	14¼	13½	13½	13⅜
2½	1		Gimbel Bros	100	1	1	1	1
7	3½		Glidden	100	3½	3½	3½	
6½	2⅝		Gobel (Adolf)	800	5	4½	5	4¾
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	2100	10	9¾	9¾	10
5⅝	2¼		Goodrich	500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3⅛
18⅜	5½		Goodyear	1100	8½	8¼	8¼	7
61	14⅜		Goodyear 1pf	300	25½	25	25	
14½	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	200	13	12½	12½	12⅞
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	1800	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
9¾	3½		Grand Union	100	4	4	4	
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	16⅜	16⅜	16	16
25	5½	2	Great Nor pf	300	8	7½	7¾	7¾
13¼	5½	2	Great Nor Ore	1200	5¾	5½	5½	6⅛
6½	3¼		Great West Sug	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
1¾	½		Grigsby-Grunow	2400	¾	½	⅝	⅝
¼	⅛		Guantanamo Sug	300	¼	¼	¼	
			—H—					
2¼	⅞		Hahn Dept Sto	100	¾	¾	¾	
11⅛	4	.30	Hall Printing	2	0	5	4½	5
95	70½	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	70½	70½	70½	
131¾	110	9	*Homestake M	900	130⅛	128¼	130⅛	
24⅜	8¾		Houston Oil	300	11¾	11½	11¾	11⅝
5⅛	1⅝		Houston Oil new	1800	2¼	2¼	2¼	
57⅛	42½	4.20	Household Fin pf	200	43	42½	42½	
16½	5	1	Howe Sound	100	6	6	6	
11¾	2⅛		Hupp Motor	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
			—I—					
18¼	4¾		Ill Central	300	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
36	15⅛	4	Ill Central LL	10	18½	18½	18½	
38⅜	10¾	2	Indus Rayon	100	12½	12½	12½	12¼
30½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	500	18¾	18	18⅜	
14⅜	3¼		Interboro Rap T	800	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
117	65	6†	Int Business M	200	69½	69½	69½	69
18¾	3⅝		Int Cement	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅞	½		Int Combustion	600	¾	¾	¾	⅝
29¾	13	1.80	Int Harvester	1600	14½	13¾	14	14¼
11⅜	3⅝	2b	Int Hydroelec	600	3⅝	3½	3½	
9½	3½		Int Nickel	7400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2½	½		Int Pap&Pow A	200	¾	⅝	⅝	
10⅛	3¼		Int Sys C A pf	30	4¼	4¼	4¼	
44⅛	33	3	Int Shoe	700	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	33⅜
12¼	2⅝		Int Tel & Tel	1800	3⅜	3½	3⅝	3⅝
18	10¼	3	Island CrkCoal	200	11½	11½	11½	
			—J—					
25½	10		Johns Manville	900	13⅜	12⅛	13	12⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 20	Last June 18
115	90½	6	Kan C P&L B pf	10	98	98	98	95
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
2¾	⅛		Kelly-Springfield	200	¾	¾	¾	
10⅜	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	400	3½	3¼	3½	
13	5		Kennecott Cop	3100	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
13½	4¾		Kinney pf	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
19	8½	1	Kresge	400	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
18⅛	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
			—L—					
75	47	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	110	49	48¼	49	
18	5		Lehigh Val RR	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
14	6½	1.20	Link-Belt	200	7	7	7	7
22	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	11⅛
34	13½	4†	Loew's Inc	600	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
36⅜	16½	3†	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	20	20	20	
32⅜	7½		Louisville & N	100	11½	11⅛	11½	11
5	1½		Ludlum Steel	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
			—M—					
16⅛	13	1	McIntyre Porcu	800	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	6100	36⅜	34	35⅝	33⅜
36	12	6	McLellan Sto pf	10	12	12	12	
18⅛	10	1	Mack Trucks	100	13	13	13	12½
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	21½	21½	21½	20¾
1⅛	⅛		Mallinson	200	½	½	½	
20¾	4		Man Elv mg	800	6½	5½	5½	6
12¼	6½	.80	Marine Mid	100	7½	7½	7½	
⅞	¼		Market St Ry	100	¼	¼	¼	
11½	5¾	1	*Marlin-Rockwell	100	6	6	6	
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	10½	10½	10½	
20	10⅛	1.80	May Dept Stores	50	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
8¼	3		Maytag pf ww	200	3¾	3¼	3¼	
4¼	1½		Miami Cop	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6½	2¾		Mid-Cont Pet	500	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
51¼	25	.8	Midland Stl pf	200	30	28	30	
2⅝	⅝		Min Moline	100	1	1	1	⅞
¾	¼		Min & StL	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26	2½		Mo Pacific pf	600	4¾	4	4	4
30⅜	13⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	
11¼	3½		Montgom Ward	900	5	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
26½	9½	2	Motor Products	200	9¾	9½	9½	10½
9⅞	2½		Murray Body	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
			—N—					
19½	8	2	Nash Motors	200	10	10	10	9⅞
46⅞	26⅞	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2700	30	29	29	29⅛
14⅜	6¾		Nat Cash Reg	500	8	7⅞	8	7½
31⅜	15	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	2400	16⅞	16½	16¾	16⅜
125	96	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	99	99	99	
16⅜	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	900	9	9	9	8⅝
⅜	⅛		Nat Rys Mex 2pf	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	
17⅜	4⅞		Nat Surety	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	5½
16	3½	.60	Nat Tea	200	5	4¾	4¾	
6⅜	2½		Nevada Cons Cop	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
36⅜	8¾		NY Central	13100	13¼	12¼	12¼	12⅛
7¼	4		NY Dock	100	5	5	5	
2	½		NY Investors	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	
21⅝	6		NY NH & H	1200	8⅜	7¾	8⅛	7½
78¾	14⅛		NY NH & H pf	100	17½	17½	17½	
8¾	3¼		NY Ont & W	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
17⅞	10¾	.50d	Noranda M	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
40	13¾	10a	North American	2700	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	18½
47¾	27¾	3	North Amer pf	100	33	33	33	
86½	56	6	No Am Edison pf	200	56	56	56	
8	2⅝		No Ger Lloyd	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23¼	5½		Northern Pacific	300	8¼	8	8	7¾
			—O—					
8½	5	.20c	Ohio Oil	200	7⅛	7	7⅛	7¼
2	½		Oliver Farm Eq	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12½
105	90	6	Otis Elev pf	30	93	93	93	
4⅜	1¼		Otis Steel	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
27	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	500	20	19	19	19½
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	1900	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅞
41⅜	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	100	27½

STEEL TRADE CONTAINS FEW BRIGHT SPOTS

Mills at 17 P. C. Capacity With Prices Mostly at Their Low Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Operations in the steel industry are down to 17 per cent of capacity, according to an unofficial estimate. This is the lowest pace on a percentage basis during the present generation.

Production is at the rate of about 38,000 tons daily. In 1904 production was for a time below 30,000 tons a day, but the steel-making capacity of the United States was much smaller then.

The chief consolation lies in the knowledge that steel is wearing out faster than it is being produced, which means that steel conditions cannot be at the present dull state for long.

Structural steel business holds up well. Recent sales and new inquiries are in aggregate less than for the preceding week but are still above the average for the year to date.

Post office and other governmental construction form the bulk of structural steel business. The recent largest contract of this sort involved 1100 tons for Chattanooga, Tenn., awarded to the Virginia Bridge & Iron Works. About 5000 tons will soon be bought for the construction of the Hoover Dam, while nearly 7000 tons will be required for highway bridges in Michigan.

Tin Plate Trade Active

The tin plate industry is still the most active, working at 50 per cent of capacity as it hastens to turn out material for can making which is to be used eventually for the pack of the 1932 crops of fruit, vegetables and fish. In some lines of manufacture and commerce there is a rush of buying and manufacture to become supplied before the new excise taxes become effective, but no such rush is evident in the steel industry.

Finished steel prices are keeping firm in the main and many regard this as the most cheerful phase of steel trade.

The scrap steel market continues very weak. Steel mills are not buying scrap on any scale, and the majority of holders of waste material continue to hold for higher prices. The average price of steel scrap is $7 a ton, the lowest on record, but some descriptions have sold as low as 50 cents a ton, which does not pay for the cost of handling.

Stocks Getting Low

One of the encouraging features is that consumers who have not been in the steel market for several weeks have been purchasing recently, indicating that stocks are very bare.

Though pig iron business is very light, the makers of castings who use iron as the raw material report some improvement.

Demand for cast iron pipe is somewhat better, particularly in New England. Boston purchased 650 tons. The city of Milwaukee is inquiring for 4000 tons and Concord, Mass., recently bought 1000 tons.

Pig iron demand in the East is exceedingly quiet. The largest inquiry appearing at New York during the week involved 300 tons for a New Jersey maker of heating equipment.

One of the largest live projects for steel is the outlets for the Hoover Dam, which will be constructed of steel pipe. From 50,000 to 60,000 tons of steel plates will be needed for fabricating into the pipe.

There is hope that the Pennsylvania Railroad will be purchasing 60,000 tons of rails, provided that it can make the proper arrangement with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The New York Central received bids on 30,000 tons of steel rails about two months ago, but apparently has not ordered any of this tonnage.

Metal Markets Quiet

The non-ferrous metal markets have been steady for the most part. Quicksilver experienced the major movement, declining to $58 a flask of 76 pounds, compared with $63 at the start of the week. The Spanish-Italian quicksilver syndicate has reduced prices from $65 to $50 a flask.

Copper, lead and zinc prices are the same as a week ago.

BUYING POWER OF DOLLAR AGAIN RISES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended June 17 were 59.3 and $1.688, compared with 59.6 and $1.678 the preceding week. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is therefor placed at 100.

Average for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch. Power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1933—January	65.0	153.8
February	63.7	156.9
March	63.1	158.5
April	62.2	160.8
May	61.0	163.9
June, wk end June 3	60.2	166.1
June, wk end June 10	59.6	167.8
June, wk end June 17	59.3	168.8

CONTINENTAL MOTORS CORP.

DETROIT, June 20—Continental Motors Corporation reports for six months ended April 30 net loss of $1,026,660 after charges and depreciation, compared with net loss of $851,266 in the like six months of the previous fiscal year.

BOSTON ELEVATED PETITION

Department of public utilities will hold a hearing June 22 on the petition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to issue $8,709,000 of bonds or notes, payable in not exceeding 30 years and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent.

ROCK ISLAND GETS LOAN

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized a reconstruction finance corporation loan of $10,000,000 to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

TIRE PRICE ADVANCE

DETROIT, June 20—United States Rubber Company will follow other companies increasing prices of tires and tubes 11 per cent to 15 per cent, effective June 21.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	13	13
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	9¾	9¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	7¾	7¼
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	18	18
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	41¾	41
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	22	21½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	62¼	62¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	64¾	64¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	39¼	39¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	74	73¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101	101
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	101	100⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100⅝	100⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	95⅝	95⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	98⅛	98⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¼	101
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	88¾	88¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83¼	82⅝
Atlanta & Yakin 4s '49	16	16
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	31	31
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	94	94
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	72½	71¾
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	32	32
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	42½	42½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	20¾	20¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	77	77
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	39	38
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101⅜	98½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101	101
Boston & Maine 5s '67	101¾	101
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	80½	80½
Bklyn-Man Tr st 6s '68	101¾	101¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	76½	74
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	65	65
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102¼	102¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	92¾	92¼
Bur Cr N 5s '34	96¾	95⅝
Bush Term con 5s '55	35	35
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	34	34
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	46	46
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	75⅞	75½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	74⅝	74⅛
Can Nat Ry 6s July '69	74	74
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81½	81⅛
Can North 4½s '35	81⅜	81
Can North deb 7s '40	90	90
Can Pacific deb 4s	94¾	93¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	54¾	54
Can Pacific 4½s '60	59⅝	59¼
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	61½	61
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	14¾	14½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	68⅜	68⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	72½	72½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	85	84¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	40¼	40¼
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	82⅞	82⅝
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	84	83½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	9½	9½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	34¼	34
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¾	4½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19	18½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	12¾	12½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20½	20
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	61	61
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20½	20
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	61	61
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	29¾	29
Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 "A"	24	24
Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60	14½	13¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	57	57
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87¼	87
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	39	39
Clev Un Term 5s '73	68⅝	68¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	69	67½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	32⅞	31¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	24	24
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb	67½	67½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	68½	68½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93	93
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	84¾	84¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	6¼	6¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	91¼	90¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	102⅝	101⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	1	1
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	16¾	16¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	22	21
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	80	80
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	35½	35
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	36	36
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	10	10
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	12¼	12
Detroit Ed 5s '49	92⅜	92⅜
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	99	99
Dodge Bros s f 6s '40	74	74
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	75	74½
Ed Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	97½	97¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	97	97
Erie RR gen 5s '75	18⅞	18¾
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	15	15
Gannett 6s '43	73	73
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	29	29
Gen Bot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¼	101⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1½	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	37¼	37
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	72⅛	72¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	67½	67
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	92¼	91⅞
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	51	51
Great Northern 7s '36 A	61¾	61
Great Northern 7s '36 A	22½	22½
Hackensack Water 4s '52	87	87
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	27½	27½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	35¾	35
Humble Oil 5s '37	71¾	71¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	99¾	99¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100½	100⅛
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	101⅝	101½
Ill Central 4½s '66	41	41
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	25	24
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	29½	29
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	66	66
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	66½	66½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	24¾	24½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	3¾	3¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	38	36
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	38½	36½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	16¼	14½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	57	55
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	35½	35
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	18¾	18¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	23¼	23¼
Kan City Pipeline 4s '36	23½	23½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '49	43½	43½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	46	46
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	54½	54⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	36	36
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	27	27
Lack Steel con 5s '50	75¾	75¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	81½	81½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	51¾	51¾
Laclede Gas 5½s D	50	50
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73	73
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	85	85
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	36¼	36¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	68½	68½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	25½	25½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97	97
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	24½	24½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	78½	78½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	70¾	70
Metro Water 5½s '50	47¼	47¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	80	80
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78	77½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	76¼	76¼
Min St & SSM 4s '38	35	35
Mo Ill 5s '59	18¼	18¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	67	67
Mo K & T 4½s '78	92⅞	92⅞
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	22	21
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	12¾	12½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28	28
Mo Pacific 5s F '80	28	28
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	28½	28
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8	8
Morris & Co 1st 4½es '39	70	70
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	67	67
Nash Chat & StL 4s '78	52	51½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	81¾	80¾
Nat Steel 5s	68	67¾
Newark Gas 5s	99	99
New Eng T&T 5½s B '61	95⅝	95⅝
New Eng T&T 5s '51	101¼	101
N O Gt & M inc 5s '35	101⅛	101⅛
NYC&HR 4½s N	38	38
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	38½	38
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	41½	41½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	50	50
NY C L SL con 3½s '98	62½	62½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16½	16
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	19¼	19¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	32¼	32
NY Edison 5s '44	102½	102⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108⅛	108
NY GELH&P 1st pur m 4s '49	93¼	93¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	52½	52½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	2	2
Ning Lock & O P 5s '55	100⅛	99¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	95	95
Norf & W 6s '34	86¾	86¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	103	103
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	65½	65
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	70½	70
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	56¼	56¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	77	77⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	61	59½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	95	95
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	101	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	84	84
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101	100¾
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	101⅜	101⅜
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	15½	15
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	42½	42½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	47	47
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	53	53
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	78	75
Pere Marquette 5s '56	80⅝	80½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	34	32
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	58¼	58¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	76	76
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	86¼	86
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	54	54
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	44½	44½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	18½	18¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	97	97
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	65	65
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	40	39½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	48¼	48¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	51	51
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	37	37
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	14	14
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	12	12
San Ant Pub Ser 4s '52	16	16
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	75¼	75¼
Seabd AL rfg 4s '50	82	82
Shell Pipe 5s '52	1¼	1¼
Shell Union 5s '47	61¼	61
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	55	54
Sinclair Ca O col 5½s '38	84½	84½
Sinclair Crude O 5½s '38	84½	84½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	100¼	100
Smith A O 6½s '33	57½	57½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	98⅝	98⅝
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	101⅜	100¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	39½	39
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	67¼	67
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	37	37
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	38¼	38

	High	Low
Southern Ry con 5s '94	61½	61½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	22½	22
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100⅝	100⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	101
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	12	12
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	6	6
Texas Corp 5s '44	89¾	89¾
Texas & Pac 5s B '79	37	37
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	37¼	37½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	32	32
Third Ave adj 5s '60	43½	42½
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	22	21
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅝	100⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91¾	90¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	87	86¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78¼	78⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	71¾	71¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '54	68⅛	68
Util Pow & Lt 5½s ww	33¾	33
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	36	35
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	80	79⅝
Virginia & W'west con 5s '58	23	23
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	57½	57
Wabash RR 5s B '79	6¼	6¼
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	10	10
Warren Bros 6s '41	20	20
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	101
Western Electric 5s '44	62⅜	62⅜
Western Maryland 4½s '52	44	44
Western Pacific 5s A '46	27½	27½
Western Union 5s '51	47	46½
Western Union 5s '60	47	47
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87	87
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	87	87

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun20	Last Jun18
3½s '47	100.31	100.26	100.30	100.25
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.30	101.16	101.26	101.16
4th 4¼s '38	102.14	102.11	102.11	102.13
4th 4¼s reg	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8
US 3s '51-'55	92.16	92.10	92.13	92.10
US 3¼s '46-'49	93.22	93.19	93.20	93.21
US 3¾s '43 Mar	98.5	97.29	97.29	98.00
US 3¾s '43 June	98.16	98.8	98.10	98.16
US 3¾s '47	98.	97.26	97.30	97.31
US 3¾s '56	99.23	99.19	99.23	99.22
US 4s '44	102.9	102.3	102.4	102.4
US 4¼s '52-'53	104.24	104.21	104.22	104.20
US 3s reg	91.30	91.30	91.30	91.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	15	14½
Antioquia 7s A '45	3¼	3¼
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	65⅝	65⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	34	34
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	36¾	36¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	36¾	35¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	36¾	36¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	37¼	35½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	36¾	36⅜
Australia 4½s8 '56	37¼	27½
Australia 5s '55	55	54½
Australia 5s '57	60⅛	60¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	34	34
Austria (Upper) 6½s8 '45	85½	84⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	22	20
Bavaria (State) 6½s8 '45	72	72
Bavaria (Seate), 6½s8 '45	72	72
Belgium (King) 6s '55	57⅝	25⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s8 '49	86¼	86¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	94	94
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98¾	97½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	98¾	98¼
Berlin Elec 6½s8 '51	19⅝	19⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s8 '59	31½	31½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	27½	27½
Brazil (Cen Ei Ry) 7s '52	23	23
Brazil 6½s8 '26-'57	13⅝	13⅜
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	15¾	15¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s8 '61	22½	22½
Bulgaria 7½s8 '68	23	23
Canada (Dom) 4½s8 '36	23	21
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	92½	92½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	73¼	73½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	83½	83½
Denmark (King) 4½s8 '62	54	52½
Denmark (King) 6s '55	63¾	63½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	68	67¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	73½	73
Dutch El 6s '47	40	40
Finland 5s '58	88⅜	88⅜
Finland (Rep) 6½s8 '56	43½	43½
Finnish A 6½s8 '54	44	43½
Finnish B 6½s8 '54	45	45
French (Rep) s7 '49	45	45
French (Rep) 7½s8 '41	111¾	111
German 7s '49	117½	117
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	57¾	58⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	32	31
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	30	29½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	33	27⅜
Germ El Pow 6½s '50 rcts	81	17
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	27½	27½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	27¼	27¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	34	34
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	38½	36⅝
Greek 6s '68	25¾	24½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	18	16¼
Hamburg 6s '46	55	55
Harpen 8s '49 ww	24¾	23
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s8 A '61	24¾	24
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s8 B '61	25½	25½
Hungary Mun 7½s8 '45	25½	25
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	12¼	12¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	20¾	20¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	86	86
Italy (King) 7s '51	64	64
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	86	86
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	42	42
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	47¾	47¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	61	60
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	32	32
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	9	8¼
Medellin 6½s8 '54	104½	103⅞
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	9	8
Milan (City) 6½s '52	18	18
Minas Geraes 6½s8 '58	64½	63⅞
Minas Geraes 6½s8 '59	12	11½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	10¾	10½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	71	69¾
New South Wales 5s '58	87⅝	87⅝
North German Lloyd 6s '47	59	59
Norway (King) 6s '43	24	23
Norway (King) 6s '44	70¾	70¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	70¼	70¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	71½	71½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s8 '50	41¼	41¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	30	30
Para-Lyons-Med 6s '58	50	49½
Paris-Orleans 5½s8 '68	103½	103½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	103	103
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	4	4
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	44	44
Prague (City) 7½s8 '52	46	45½
Prussia 6½s8 '51	74	74
Prussia 6s '52	23½	23
Queensland (State) 6s '47	23	22
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 ww	61⅛	61⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	30½	29¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	28	27
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	28	18
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	27⅝	27½
Rhinelbe s7 '46	18	18
Rome (City) 6½s8 '52	27	26
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	69	69
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	69½	69½
Savon Pub Wks 6½s8 '51	59	58
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	21¾	20½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	25¼	24¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	30	26¼
Siemens 6½s8 '51	40	30
Silesia Bk 6s '47	16	40
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s8 '46	18	16
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	31½	18
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	31
Sydney 5½s '55	53	105
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	79¾	83
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103¾	79½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	41½	103½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	39	41½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	34	39
Upigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	43¼	33¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	100½	43¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	22¼	99¾
Uni Sta W 6½s A '51	22	21½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	22½	22
Untereibe 6s '53	25	21½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	29	25
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	22	39
Vienna 6s '52	50½	22
Wasaw 7s '58	32¼	50½
Westnhalia El 6s '53	17¼	32
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	42¼	16½

COTTON MARKET HIGHER

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Cotton worked gradually higher today. An advance to 5.22 for July and 5.60 for December met a little realizing, however, and the mid-afternoon market showed reactions of 3 or 4 points from the best. Active months ruled about 4 to 6 points net higher around 2 o'clock.

MEMPHIS NATURAL GAS CO.

Memphis Natural Gas Company omitted the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common. Regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 cumulative preferred was declared, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

Constructive News Is Gathering Force

FOR the first time in many months the number of constructive developments appearing in one week outnumber the adverse factors. Practically coincident with the passage of the tax bill, which is expected to balance the budget, comes the defeat of the bonus bill, the temporary suspension of war debt and reparations payments, the drying up of necessitous liquidation in the security markets, and the beginnings of signs of improvement in commodity prices, with sugar, gasoline, tires, and wool in the foreground of the firming trend.

Another development which is hailed by the financial world as a matter of great significance is the definite ending of the gold drain out of this country, at least for some time. The withdrawal of foreign short-term balances had reduced American reserves to a point where further export of gold would have interfered with normal trade activity. The ending of this threat to the credit situation of the country is expected to be a powerful factor in restoring confidence both here and abroad.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	2¾@3	2¾@3	2
Bar silver	27¾c	27⅛c	28⅞c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1½	1½	1 @1½
4 to 6 months	1½	1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅝	1 @ ⅝	1 @ ⅝
60 days	1 @ ⅝	1 @ ⅝	1 @ ⅝
90 days	1 @ ⅝	1 @ ⅝	1 @ ⅝
4 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	¾%	¾%	1¼%
Short bills	1@1⅛	1@1⅛	2%
3 mos bills	1@1⅛	1@1⅛	2⅛
Bar gold	11s8	113s 11d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	16⅛d	17d	12⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3½	Budapest	6
Berlin	5	Calcutta	5
Brussels	3½	Copenhagen	4
Bucharest	7	Helsingfors	4
Chicago	3½	Lisbon	6½
Cleveland	3½	Madrid	6
Dallas	3½	London	6½
Kansas City	3½	Oslo	2½
Minneapolis	3½	Prague	4½
New York	3	Paris	2
Philadelphia	3½	Riga	2½
Richmond	3½	Rome	6
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	8½
St. Louis	3½	Vienna	8
Amsterdam	2½	Tokyo	5
Athens	11	Stockholm*	5.11
Berne	2	Warsaw	4
			7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.61	$3.61⅝	$4.8665
Cables	3.61

CURTAIN RISING ON LAST ACT OF 'STOP ROOSEVELT'

(Continued from Page 1)

a cabinet post as a means of winning over opponents.

Mr. Farley now claims 566 delegates instructed or pledged to Governor Roosevelt. There will be a total of 1154 delegates, of which 770, or two-thirds, are necessary for nomination. In addition, 95 more delegates are listed by Mr. Farley as "not instructed" but favorable while an extra 30 delegates are expected as a result of action in Indiana today. This makes a total of Roosevelt claims of 691 delegates—not quite two-thirds, but well over half.

And here another factor comes into play. Only once in recent years (in the case of Speaker Champ Clark), has a Democratic candidate ultimately failed to receive the party nomination if and when he once got more than half of the total votes. So that although the "two thirds rule" still continues in the Democratic Party (contrary to Republican practice where a simple majority nominates), Roosevelt managers will consider their task almost done if they can really get a majority on the first ballot.

While these intimate, under-cover considerations are guiding rival candidates just now, most of their public declarations are of the sonorous variety and deal with prohibition, or the flagrant shortcomings of the Republicans. The Democrats insist that the Republican resubmission plank is a "straddle" and just at present most candidates are vying with one another to show their greater degree of wetness. Yet when the time comes it is still an open question whether the Democratic Party (which includes the dry South as well as the wet East) will plump for absolute repeal.

Members of the resolutions committee will gather here early this week to debate the whole matter.

Former Governor Alfred E. Smith also will be here early to play a personal rôle in the "Stop Roosevelt" drama. The rumor persists, in apparently well advised sources, that Mr. Smith has his eye on the New York mayoralty seat. Few people regard him as a real contender for the presidential nomination though he may be able to exercise a veto power. On the other hand there is evidence that he may step into the New York City municipal fight as candidate for Mayor to succeed "Jimmie" Walker. And nearly every practical politician who considers the matter here believes he would have a good chance of winning the New York post.

Glass to Nominate Byrd

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia has notified former Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia that he would place the latter's name in nomination for the presidency at the Chicago convention.

Senator Glass had withheld definite decision on whether he would go to Chicago because of the unsettled status of his banking reform bill. A few days ago, however, it lost its preferred place on the Senate calendar and there is small chance of its consideration this session.

The Virginian Senator plans to leave Washington Thursday so as to represent Virginia on the resolutions committee which meets the following day.

EIGHT GET HONORARY DEGREES AT TRINITY

HARTFORD, Conn., June 20 (AP)—Trinity College conferred honorary degrees on eight persons at the 106th commencement exercises today. Doctor of Divinity degrees were received by two prelates of the Episcopal Church, the Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry of Providence, R. I., presiding bishop of the church, and Bishop Frederick Bethune Bartlett of North Dakota.

Other honorary degrees included: Doctor of Canon Law, Mr. Lewis Henry Paddock of Detroit, Mich., lawyer; Sc.D., Mr. Charles Adams Platt, New York City, architect, painter and etcher; Litt.D., Mr. Kenneth Ballard Murdock, Cambridge, Mass., dean of arts and sciences at Harvard University; LL.D., Mr. William Gwinn Mather, Cleveland, Ohio, iron and steel manufacturer; M. A., Mr. Morgan Bulkeley Brainard, Hartford, president of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, and Mr. Jefferson Shiel, Philadelphia, master of Episcopal Academy at Overbrook, Penna. The university also conferred 85 degrees in course to the largest class in its history.

Music

At the Pops

Two novelties were included in the program of the final Sunday concert of the Pops season, given in Symphony Hall last night: the Waltz from Richard Strauss's opera, "Intermezzo," and the Gershwin Piano Concerto in F. The other numbers were the Overture to Weber's "Oberon," the "Tristan" Prelude and "Love-Death," Honegger's "Pacific 2-3-1," and the "1812" Overture.

The Strauss waltz is pleasing enough stuff, of course brilliantly orchestrated, but hardly so interesting even as the much-abused waltz of the "Rosenkavalier." Mr. Gershwin's Concerto, written for Mr. Damrosch and his New York Symphony in 1925, shows the composer ill at ease in symphonic society. At times his music is distantly reminiscent of the classic or romantic composers—there is an echo of the "Dresden Amen"—at other times there is a conscientious but self-conscious injection of the rhythm of the Charleston and of "blues" tunes. The piece falls between jazz and the classical concerto. The material is not salient, nor is the orchestration effective. We still prefer Mr. Gershwin in the theater. One "Wintergreen for President" is worth a dozen of these concert-hall experiments.

Mr. Sanromá played the piano part with fine abandon, and Mr. Fiedler gave proof that he had studied the score thoroughly. The orchestra did its part nobly; but as Young Michael remarked recently on hearing the "Rhapsody in Blue" from this orchestra, "It's very good, but of course the Boston Symphony ruins jazz, just as a jazz orchestra would ruin classical music." The piece had a rousing reception, with many recalls for Mr. Sanromá.

L. A. S.

BROWN UNIVERSITY CONFERS DEGREES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20 (AP)—Brown University, observing its 164th commencement today, conferred degrees in course upon 257 men and 114 women, and in addition conferred honorary degrees upon six men ranked as leaders in their professions of theology, literature, engineering and journalism.

Honorary degrees were: The Rev. Arthur Leverett Washburn, Episcopal rector of Providence, M. A.; Dr. Henry Kalloch Rowe of Newton Highlands, Mass, Brown 1892, D.D.; Mr. Charles Franklin Kettering of Dayton, Ohio, Sc.D.; Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, Litt.D.; Mr. John Livingston Lowes, Cambridge, Mass., Litt.D.; Mr. William Allen White of Emporia, Kans., Litt.D. Gifts totaling $906,000 were announced.

WESLEYAN HONORS GOVERNOR CROSS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 20 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut and Mr. Stanley King, president-elect of Amherst College, received LL.D. degrees from Wesleyan University at its 100th commencement exercises.

Other honorary degrees included: D.D., the Rev. William Harry Burgwin, Hollis, N. Y., a leader of the Methodist Conference, and the Rev. Warren French Sheldon, Chicago, executive officer of the Methodist board of education. Sc.D., Prof. Duncan Starr Johnson of Johns Hopkins University, botanist; Mr. Alfred Lee Loomis, Tuxedo, N. Y., physicist, lawyer and financier, and Prof. Henry Seeley White of Vassar College, mathematician, M.A., Mr. Carl Fowler Price, New York, music critic and composer and historian of Wesleyan. More than 100 students received degrees in course.

VOTE--Balloting by Mail

Massachusetts

Complete provisions are made under Massachusetts election laws for absent voting. Any qualified voter who on the day of the biennial state election will be absent by at least two municipalities from the city or town in which he is registered may apply for an official absent voting ballot.

The application order, obtained through the city or town clerk, must be filed with one of these officials. Instructions to absent voters, ballots and return envelopes are furnished.

The ballot must be marked in the presence of an official authorized by law to administer oaths and must reach the city or town clerk where the voter is registered before the closing time of the polls.

Any citizen 21 years of age or older may register as a voter in Massachusetts if he has resided in the State one year and in the city or town where he claims voting rights six months immediately preceding a state, city or town election.

Any voter who has moved to another part of the same city following the last election, and yet has not lived at the new location sufficient time to vote there, may cast a ballot at the former location if he qualified under the provisions just stated.

An applicant for registration also must be able to read the State Constitution in English and to write his name. A pauper or person under guardianship cannot register.

Registration in the Bay State closes on the twentieth day preceding election day. The registrars in each city or town hold registration meetings as prescribed by city ordinance or town by-law, or other sessions deemed necessary.

The citizen who wishes to register as a voter must appear in person before the registrars of voters in the city or town in which he lives, or before the election commissioners in cities which have them.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

SATURDAY

Mrs. W. H. H. Mott, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.
W. H. H. Mott, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Florence M. Koerner, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
John W. Koerner, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Violet M. Bailey, Washington, D. C.
Frank E. Bailey, Washington, D. C.
Miss Mary G. Powell, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Hazel L. Jones, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Mrs. Augusta Waldref, Spokane, Wash.
J. B. Johnson, Maplewood, N. J.
Mrs. Mary V. Carter, Washington, D. C.
Miss Grace Carter, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Julia D. Hendricks, Philadelphia, Penna.
Benjamin A. Hendricks, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss C. Blanche Davis, Philadelphia, Penna.

SUNDAY

Miss Louise H. Matson, Royal Oak, Mich.
Miss Patricia A. Greene, W. Stoughton, Mass.
Mrs. Orson W. Trueworthy, New York, N.Y.
Orson W. Trueworthy, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. B. A. Bass, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Alice E. Way, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Ora A. Shepherd, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Mabel Merrill, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Sterling Machell, Dallas, Penna.
Miss Elanor Machell, Dallas, Penna.
Mrs. R. H. Rood, Dallas, Penna.
R. H. Rood, Dallas, Penna.
Miss Lillian Rood, Dallas, Penna.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

820 ACRES in city of Los Angeles, 320 in truck gardens, 80 in 6-yr. walnuts; ripe for subdivision; reasonable. BURT C. HURNICUTT. 3033 Wil. Blvd. Santa Monica, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES—Sell Guaranteed Pure Silk Hosiery below store prices; you collect own commission. LENOX HOSIERY CO., 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN—Experienced men who can earn $2000 to $5000 annually above expenses to sell a patented (nearly indispensable) device to barber shops and jobbers; exclusive territory; long contract; liberal commission; small capital required; state age, experience, references, and territory desired.
FRED S. KENFIELD
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet for summer, furnished apartment, select neighborhood, 5 or 6 rooms, garage, porch, electric refrigeration, $75 or $80. Tel. Asp. 5240

NEW YORK CITY, 105 W. 55th St.—For 3 months, 4 rooms bath, 3 exposures, linen supplied, elevator. Seen by appointment. Tel. Circle 7-4846. MRS. FERGUSON.

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91 St.)—Attractive 3-room apartments; kitchen, kitchenette, refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Twin Tipplers, harmony.
5:10 Y. M. C. A. talk.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy": sketch.
5:30 NBC, Food Town Kitchen.
5:45 Elizabeth Cushman, soloist.
6:00 Sketch, "A Surprise Attack."
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:29 Studio period; news.
6:45 Kendall Harney's Concert Ensemble.
7:00 "Notes of a Musical Traveler."
7:30 Male quartet.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Sconyland Sketch: "Urns and Angels."
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Richard Crooks, tenor.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States: "Washington"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of Advertising Federation of America Program.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16-12:00 NBC dance music.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Frost Kings": orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta, soloist.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, "Love Songs and Waltzes"; Frank Munn, tenor; orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Adventures of Bert and Mike."
5:30 "Melody Mart": organist.
5:45 "Stylists": soloist; orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Studio short subjects.
6:30 Lighthouse News Exchange.
6:45 "Chandu": transcription.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:30 CBS, Comedy sketch.
7:45 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
8:00 CBS, Linit Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Bohemian Nights."
8:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, "Manhattan Serenaders."
9:15 CBS, "The Street Singer."
9:30 Bourjois Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news flashes.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Romance" program.
5:30 CBS, Tommy Christian's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Current Events—Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; talk; music.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Muscanto String Trio.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 "Bob" Donahue interviews John Shepard, III.
9:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Jay Flippen; Spitalny Orchestra; soloist.
11:00 CBS, Presentation of CBS medal for distinguished contribution to radio to Amelia Earhart Putnam, by Mr. Henry A. Bellows.
11:15-12:00 CBS dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical prgorams.
12:00 noon—stock market quotations.
12:05 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—Talk, the Rev. Asa M. Parker.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—WBSO Male Quartet.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; markets.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
12:45 p. m.—Musical and studio programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, National 4-H Club program.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Musical and Studio.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
4:45 p. m.—School Committee talk.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati, Fred Hoey reporting.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 3621 Clarendon Rd.—Five sunny rooms, sun porch, modern 2-family. Bath shower, garage; reasonable. Defender 3-5730.

NEW YORK CITY, 18 West 95th—Large 2-room apartment, entire floor, 2 tiled baths, kitchenette, Frigidaire; refined home; reasonable.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-8-11-18 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7262. Comm. 8726.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 3 rooms, $45 to $50. References 484 Huntington Ave.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Sublet furnished 3 rooms, modern, large, light, airy; solarium, dinette; convenient all transportation; reasonable. Or. 3-5615.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tilden Gardens, 3031 Sedgwick St. Apartment 303—Four rooms, kitchen and bath; cool and comfortable; all modern improvements; $125 monthly; refs.

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CHILDREN taken in loving home, permanent or for summer; girls 5-10, boys 6-13. MRS. SKE P. O. Box 204, Lake Placid, N. Y.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

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TO LET for season, desirable cottage, Wells Beach, Maine 7 furnished rooms, ocean front, electricity, bath hot water, sun room, screened porches; superior neighborhood. Inquire A. L. WALLACE, Auburn, N. H.

TO RENT for season, cottage on waterfront at Moody Beach in Wells, Maine—Bathroom, gas stove, fireplace and piano. For particulars write N. J. PRESCOTT, Sanford, Maine. Telephone 134-R.

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LADY staying at hotel in Asbury Park for the summer desires companion during day while husband is at business; remuneration $10 per week with lunches for five days weekly; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-32, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED 4-room bungalow, garage; Westinghouse refrigerator; summer months; $85.00 month; concession; continuous hot water. 25 Boone St., Yonkers, N. Y.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Phoenix, American Plan, running water in rooms, bathing privilege, home cooking, fresh vegetables; moderate rates. MRS C. M. ZIMMERMANN, 822 Park Place.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3029 Rodman St. N. W.—Room with board; private home; all modern improvements; just off Connecticut Avenue; private lavatory; southern exposure. Tel. Emerson 3778.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE room, near church, suitable business couple or 2 gentlemen; private home; board optional. Phone Hackensack 2-6612 (N. J.)

BEACHMONT, MASS.—Room suitable for 1 or 2 persons in private home; near bathing and station. Telephone Revere 0825-W.

BOSTON, MASS., 408 Columbus Ave.—Large clean rooms in convenient location; reasonable rates; permanent or transient; Statler Chambers. Circle 7946.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Comfortable rooms; permanent or transients. Tel. Circle 9267.

N. Y. C., 324 W. 83d (4-E)—Quiet, comfortable, clean, well-furnished room, running water, elevator; refined family; inexpensive; gentleman.

PHILADELPHIA, 6407 Overbrook Avenue—Well-furnished room and board; business or professional women; owner; transportation excellent, railroad, bus, trolley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3308 4th St. N. W.—Furnished or unfurnished room, quiet home, private lavatory with shower; reasonable; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone Georgia 0497-M.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1601 22nd St. N. W. at Massachusetts Ave.—Large bright furnished rooms with private bath; best residential section; rates very reasonable. Phone Decatur 2382.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED chef for restaurant, hotel or quick service. Tel. Regent 4-6399. Write 1194 First Ave., Apartment 16, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TEACHER, active young woman, wishes position companion for summer; drives car; plays golf; would tutor children; remuneration not first consideration. Write Box H-28, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

TEACHER—Will travel as interpreter and companion in Scandinavian countries; or will accept office position. Box A-160, 1499 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

SUMMER BOARD

BOARDERS on farm; beautiful location overlooking Lake Winnepesaukee; wonderful air; home cooking; rates $3 per day, $18 per week. MRS. ROBERT MAUSER, East Wolfeboro, N. H.

OWL'S HEAD INN, Owl's Head, Me.—Ideal for vacationists; excellent table; sea food, vegetables, milk and cream; home cooked food. MRS. TRUSCOTT.

SUMMER HOMES

DELIGHTFUL SECTION—To let, 11-room house, furnished, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories, spacious grounds, double garage. M. FRIEDMAN, 5 Frederick Court, Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.

RENT—Twenty-minute sail from Portland, at Great Diamond Island; at attractive, well-equipped cottage, previously occupied by owner; electric appliances; grounds cared for; price $500. Address M. S., 740 Stevens Ave., Portland, Maine.

WANTED

WANTED—About 250 feet of second-hand pews; anyone knowing where same are for sale kindly get in touch with JOHN E. PETERSEN, 41 Beach St., Stapleton, S. I.

DELAWARE

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DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

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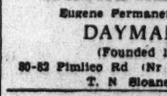

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The total consumption of soft drinks in the United States is in excess of 11,000,000,000 bottles annually—the average person regaling himself with more than 90.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"A branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts" (W. H. H., who asks if the articles "a" and "the" are here to be regarded as emphatic and accordingly read, the first as long *a* and the second with long *e*)—The article "a" is always pronounced as the *a* in sof*a* except when standing alone or emphatic. "The" is pronounced with the long *e* as in key when standing alone or emphatic; before a vowel the *e* is generally "quick-long"; before a consonant the *e* becomes obscured as in mak*e*r, the article sounding virtually *thuh*.

From the standpoint of rhetoric, the articles are not here emphatic. To be sure, the definite article "the" is not used as a part of the name of any other Church of Christ, Scientist; so its use at all in the title—under ordinary circumstances—is sufficiently exceptional, exclusive, and indicative as to require no rhetorical emphasis.

"Please change this address to *The* First Church of Christ, Scientist" is an example of emphatic use. ("The" is emphasized for the purpose of correction.)

What They Say

Liquidating Hate

"Until the nations of the world are willing to liquidate their hates, they can make little progress toward liquidating their debts."—*Harry V. Adams.*

Good Will

"Good will has been defined as the desire of a person to return to a place where he has been well treated."—*J. B. Book Jr.*

Up to the People

"Unless the people take the matter into their own hands and refuse to manufacture arms, transport materials or serve in the armies, they are not likely to avert another disaster."—*Albert Einstein.*

Brevities

Lowestoft Journal: "An official says that even in the busiest times the resources of the post office are not strained."—This also applies to the ink.

Montreal Star: In parts of Hungary farm laborers are paid in vegetables. Occasionally a workman who is short of beans will ask for an increase in his week's celery.

Boston Transcript: A British writer calls the language used in our talkies a mongrel language. Does he suggest that our talkies are going to the dogs?

Dallas News: It has just about gotten so in this country that when a speaker resorts to generalizations the audience thinks he doesn't know anything in particular.

Judge: And summer resort owners are sending out cards to their former patrons reading, "We are having a wonderful time. Wish you were here."

Detroit News: Will the unknown cartoonist, working on tariff themes, please return the 30-foot wall carried away recently in New York, if he is through with it as a model?

Boston Herald: The main trouble with free verse is that, while it is very free, it is not verse.

In Lighter Vein

Never Makes a Mistake

"You say he's very sure of himself?"

"Is he! Why, he always does cross-words with a pen!"

A Heavy One

It was approaching midnight and the young man still hovered around the door. The stillness was suddenly shattered by a loud crash upstairs.

"Gracious, dear," said the timid swain, "what could that be?"

"Oh," replied the miss, "that's just papa dropping a hint."

Modern Banking

Customer (wanting a loan): "Do you remember the old saying, 'A friend in need is a friend indeed'?"

Banker: "Yes, stranger."

Speed

Bus Driver: "This village we are now approaching is one of the most attractive along the highway—wasn't it?"

Baffling

The astronomy professor had shown his fair young visitor all through the observatory and explained the work in minute detail.

"I can understand how a new star might be discovered," she remarked sweetly, "but how do you clever people ever find out its name?"

Humorist

Mother: "What are you doing up there, Andrew?"

Andrew: "Making a skeleton key."

Mother: "How, dear?"

Andrew: "I'm putting it up here and letting it starve."

Parental Objection

"Alas, there's another man in the case. She won't marry me."

"Who is it?"

"Her father."

From Trench to Tee

"Murphy got rich quick, didn't he?"

"He got rich so quick that he can't swing a golf club without moistening his hands."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Cinema Credo

That no French village is without its flock of geese.

That when a Gloucester fishing smack comes into port covered with ice, it is news.

That all New Yorkers live in penthouses.

That when the newsreel is flashed on the screen, curtains should be rolled back and forth across it.

That an opera singer, irrespective of sex, is invariably acclaimed with cries of "Bravo!"

That the word "exquisite is pronounced "ex-*quiz*-it."

That patrons of the cinema are still in their infancy.—*Judge.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHETHER you be man or woman, you will never do anything in the world without courage. It is the greatest quality of the mind next to honor.

—JAMES LANE ALLEN

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Language All Understand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco, Calif.

THIS little incident was related to the writer by Captain Dollar, late head of the Dollar Steamship Company.

Captain Dollar was traveling in China and happened to be in the dining car of a train, when suddenly a cry went out, and bandits got on the train.

Everyone fled into the forward cars except Captain Dollar, who felt not the slightest fear. When the bandits approached him he calmly asked them to sit down and have something to eat. Food was brought for them, of which they eagerly partook. When the time came to pay the waiter, the captain opened his valise and with money plainly in view of the bandits, paid for the repast.

The bandits left the train and no harm was attempted. Perhaps, as the Captain intimated, it was the first time these so-called bandits had felt such a touch of kindness, fellowship and brotherly love.

To the writer it proved again, that no one is so steeped in wrong that the expression of compassion may not be felt.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 4

Novelists

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
Of early New England
None ever wrote better.
Unequaled that novel
Concerned with a letter.

2.
His novels a mixture
Of barons and vassals,
Of princes and outlaws,
And old English castles.

3.
The name of this author
A hint may disclose;
One hero liked redskins,
And wore leather hose.

4.
Not all that she wrote
Is of outstanding worth;
But one racial novel
Has girdled the earth.

5.
She created a Jane,
Whose poise was amazing
When placed amid scenes
No less than hair-raising.

The names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 4."

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Retailers of gasoline in the United States number 318,000, of which 38 per cent are filling stations, 20 per cent garages, 14 per cent car dealers and the balance retail stores operating pumps in addition to their principal business?

Buses in Huddersfield, Eng., are scented to spare the passenger the usual odors of gasoline and other odors?

As much as $75,000 a week is paid by radiocasting stations for using copyrighted numbers?

A recent schedule of President Hoover's work revealed an average of 22 conferences a day?

James Buchanan was the only bachelor President of the United States?

Golf-O-Grams

No. 50
(Published June 6, 1932)

Winners:
Cassius M. Caughey, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Louise B. Claar, New York City.
Charles F. Claar, New York City.
Milton E. Detch, Chicago, Ill.
Hazel Hastings, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. H. Lambert, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Miss Madeline Wilson, New York City.
Beatrice and Theodore Rogers, Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	NKENPFILC	3	Pen Pencil	2
2.	YOZENNTOSI	3	Generosity	1
3.	LLFFNEUOA	3	Fallen Our Floral Fun Flour Lean Lunar Floe	2
4.	SHDILYOA	3	Holidays	1
5.	KEEAOLSTTR	3	Rectorate	1
6.	SSOODOIWES	3	Good Wishes	2
7.	SSSHTIEERI	3	This Series Thesis Rise	2
8.	EPOPSULZE	3	Of Puzzles Puzz Poles	2
9.	YCOLSSHTODA	3	Closes Today Coolest Days	2
		27		15

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Oh, Boy! But it was hot today!
And seeing the lawn sprinkler going, I didn't do a thing but park myself under it—
But the Boss saw me and got some soap and made me step out while he gave me a good soaping—
Then he sent me under the sprinkler again to rinse off—
After doing that a couple of times he said I was as clean as if I had had a regular bath—and I felt nice and cool besides—Now what do you know about that?

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1932 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Red Menace or Red Phantom?

ONE of the most striking negative results of the world crisis has been the conspicuous failure of the Communist Internationale to turn to account the vast distress and dissatisfaction in so many countries today. It is difficult, of course, to measure accurately the influence of Communist parties in countries where they are illegal and lead an underground existence. But in every country where the ballot box is at once a safety valve and a barometer of public sentiment, their showing in recent months has been amazingly weak, if one considers the deterioration of living standards and the growth of unemployment.

The British election last October showed the Communists unable to elect a single member of Parliament. The recent French elections recorded fewer Communist sympathizers in France in 1932 than in 1928. In America, unemployment has failed to bring recruits.

But perhaps it is in Germany, where Communism has been stronger than in any country outside of Russia, that the failure of the Communists to turn present distress to their own advantage is most evident. The two parties of protest in Germany have been the Communists and the National Socialists. In 1928, a relatively prosperous year, the German Communists were able to poll about three and a quarter million votes in the Reichstag election. The ratio of Communists to National Socialists, measured by voting strength, was about four and a half to one.

The Reichstag election of September, 1930, brought gains, but unequal gains, to the two extremist parties. While the Communists increased their vote about 50 per cent, the Hitlerites grew almost tenfold. The ratio changed to four to three in favor of the National Socialists. In the three elections which occurred in Germany in the spring of 1932, when conditions had deteriorated further, the Communists barely held their percentage of the 1930 poll in the first presidential election and in the balloting for the Prussian Diet.

The National Socialists, on the other hand, approximately doubled their strength, and it would be a fair guess that Hitler now reckons three supporters to every one for the Communist Internationale, a pretty clear indication that any sweeping overturn in Germany will not be along the lines desired by Moscow.

It is in Germany that one can perhaps see most clearly why the Communists have made so little progress, despite the general discontent. Their tactics have been dull, unimaginative, sometimes clearly mistaken. At a time when German workers had most pressing problems at home the Communists put out such empty and pointless "international" slogans as "'Defend the Soviet Union" and "Defend China," although no one was attacking the Soviet Union and Germany was in no way involved in the Chinese fighting.

It is difficult not to recognize some connection between the mediocrity of the German Communist leadership and the close censorship which the Communist Internationale in Moscow exercises over the German, along with all other foreign parties, a censorship that has more than once led to the exclusion from the German Party of some of its more active and original leaders.

The failure of Communism to create a serious challenge to the existing social order in western Europe and America is no cause for complacency. Complacency would be about the last sentiment which any intelligent human being would cherish at the present stage of world development.

At the same time, the failure of the Communist Internationale to reap any revolutionary harvest from what might seem the fertile soil of the world crisis is a phenomenon worth noticing. It reflects an instinctive, strong feeling among the masses of America and western Europe that the Russian way is not their way. It shows that revolutionary changes are brought about by the impact of internal social forces within each country, and not by the pushing of international bells and the pressing of international levers. It shows that the Communist Internationale, which romantic revolutionaries and romantic conservatives alike are inclined to regard as a "Red menace" to the existing order may be perhaps only a Red phantom after all.

Quality Outweighs Price

A SERIOUS situation has arisen in American industry because of the widespread propaganda stressing price rather than quality as the basis of value.

The buying public, which by instinct and practice is a consumer of good products, is having its taste steadily lowered and its standards destroyed by the avalanche of bargain advertising which has swept the country. This ill-advised price appeal has been far-reaching in its bad effect, not only in deteriorating the consumer's standards, but also in increasing the difficulties of manufacturers of reliable merchandise who must compete with business operated solely on a price basis.

While recognizing that low price is one determinant in the buyer's interest of getting his money's worth, and while recognizing that high prices are not infallible guides to quality merchandise, it still is of prime importance for the purchaser to consider how well made are the goods he receives at whatever price. A buyer does not save in actual costs if, when he thinks he is getting a cheap purchase, he finds he has bought only a cheapened article that did not serve as well as it should.

Straight thinking merchants know that legitimate industry is responsible for staple employment, which, in turn, is essential to prosperity. This is definitely being retarded by the destructive influences stressing price rather than inbuilt quality and character in goods as the criterion of buying. Unemployment and low wages are the inevitable result of a "price-minded" public.

When consumers once again have been taught to appreciate that lasting satisfaction is the fundamental of real economy, and manufacturers are no longer called upon to sell merchandise at prices that are profitable to no one, then, and then only, can we look for permanent employment, higher wages and consequently lasting prosperity. Every fair-minded person who is eager for the return of better days should use his influence to establish once more the supremacy of quality.

Already the novelty is wearing off the price appeal; buyers are bored with bargains. Now is the time to stress again the economy of quality as the symbol of products acceptable to the American people.

Another Test for the Air Mail

THE United States air mail service will meet one of its most severe tests when the new rate of eight cents for the first ounce goes into effect on July 6. This charge will represent an increase of 60 per cent over the prevailing five-cent level.

Informed observers anticipate that there will be a decline in air mail volume as a result of the new rate. That it will be sufficient to bring aggregate revenues below the present levels, however, is regarded as highly improbable. Confidence that nothing of this nature can occur is based upon the thoroughness with which the air mail has proved its value.

Under the new eight-cent rate, the differential between air mail and train mail will be five cents for the first ounce, a good round nickel as compared with the three-cent difference under the existing rates. It is the very roundness of the saving that makes it one of the sternest handicaps under which the air mail has competed in many years.

There never was a time, however, when use of the air mail so effectually warranted the payment of a premium. The area it serves has been constantly extended. Moreover, the speed of the service—the real justification for higher rates—has increased steadily until it now is approximately fifty miles an hour faster than when airplanes first began to carry mail.

In appraising these qualities of the service, postal officials and operators feel that the higher rates by no means will prove an insurmountable handicap. Since business and industrial establishments and individuals are familiar with the utility of air mail, they probably will demonstrate this assumption a correct one.

The new rates are a test that the air mail service may be expected to meet as it has met all others—successfully.

Justice to Stresemann

PUBLICATION of Herr Stresemann's letter to the Crown Prince in connection with the Locarno pact and the entry of Germany into the League of Nations has been commented upon as though it were a revelation of German secrets. In fact, though it frankly sets out Germany's aims, and is very interesting as indicating the policy of the former Foreign Minister, there is nothing surprising in the letter.

It does not suggest, as is pretended, that Herr Stresemann was engaged in deceiving M. Briand. Between these two statesmen there was a perfect understanding. There has never been any secret about Germany's intentions. Herr Stresemann shows that he strove for a "tolerable" solution of the Rhineland problem, and the protection of populations of German race to be found under non-German governments.

These were legitimate aspirations. The third demand obviously opens up a more delicate subject, but never has Germany disguised the fact that one of its objectives is the rectification, from its point of view, of the eastern frontiers. This includes the return of Danzig to Germany, and the suppression of the Polish corridor, and the revision of the frontier of Upper Silesia. Here is a matter of controversy. Poland could not in present circumstances even seriously consider these German claims. But there is nothing sensational in the discovery that Germany makes such claims, or that Herr Stresemann should have stated them.

Again, he considers that at a later date Austria should be attached to Germany, although he recognizes that such an attachment might have disadvantages for Germany and would greatly complicate the problem of national organization. Though the treaties forbid Anschluss, it seems permissible to suppose that in time the prohibition will be withdrawn.

If, therefore, Germany has these aims, it should, according to the argument of Herr Stresemann, first settle other problems once for all, get them out of the way, and leave itself free. Hence the Locarno pact, assuring the German frontiers on the west—guaranteed by Great Britain and Italy as well as France.

The passage that has been most emphasized is as follows: "The first point is the most essential—the liberation of our soil, the disappearance of troops of occupation; it is necessary first of all that the stranglers should let go; that is why German policy should, to begin with, follow the formula that Metternich adopted in Austria after 1809: namely, to finesse and to avoid great decisions."

Considering that Herr Stresemann was expressing himself in a confidential communication, there seems nothing reprehensible in this formula. It is simply a method of saying that he must behave diplomatically, must not prematurely force issues, must proceed cautiously and perhaps slowly. The attempt to make mischief out of the publication of the document has so far failed, as it deserved to fail.

It may, however, be asked why these private papers, which have some diplomatic importance, should have been allowed to see the light of day so quickly. It is usual to keep them hidden in archives for many years. The fact is that Stresemann ruined himself financially in the service of his country, and to provide for his family accepted a publisher's proposition. It is probable also that he was anxious to confound his critics as early as possible.

For his policy was misunderstood by men of his own party and he was accused of making unwarrantable concessions to the French. The counterpart of the Rhineland evacuation was the Young plan. It would have been folly not to accept that plan and so release German territory. Stresemann's motives are now plain—as they should always have been—and there is nothing incompatible between being a good German and a good European.

The Churches Go Forward

STATISTICALLY inclined individuals have doubtless long since grown weary of the persistent downward tendency of the highly developed charts and graphs that picture the state of the nation's business. The headlines of financial pages have, for much too long a time, told the story of new lows here and liquidations there and declines almost everywhere. Perhaps some of our current difficulty finds its source in the fact that, like it or not, we have had our attention focused on these things. At any rate, it is a notable relief to turn from them to a consideration of the facts of one great enterprise which, in measurable essentials, is expanding.

A few days ago the Christian Herald released its annual church census. This census, conducted for nearly half a century by this magazine, is the only authoritative yearly inventory of the numerical progress of American Protestantism. The reports for the year 1931 are decidedly significant.

Taking the grand totals, there are at present 49,752,443 members of churches—Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish—in the United States. This represents an increase of nearly half a million members over 1930—the largest increase reported in several years—and the largest total ever recorded in the nation's history. Such a show of increased strength tends to confirm the oft-expressed belief that the churches thrive in a crisis.

But there is more of significance in this census than the report of the progress of 1931. Cynical commentators on our social order have marked, as they thought, the decline of the influence of religion. The facts seem to point to an opposite conclusion. For the century and a half for which statistics are available, the church in the United States has never lost ground in any period. The increase in membership—as good a key, perhaps, as any available—has kept steadily ahead of the growth in population. The year 1850 saw the nation's largest population increase—3.59 per cent. But for that year church membership increased 4.32 per cent.

Moreover, for those who are inclined to point to "the good old days" it is important to call attention to the fact that in 1800 only 6.8 persons out of every 100 of America's population were church members. In 1931, 40.1 per cent were church members, and that percentage has shown an increase in every decade since the opening of the nineteenth century.

These figures are more than ordinarily encouraging. They indicate that, whatever may be amiss elsewhere, the custodians of the nation's spiritual life are still solvent; that they are, in fact, actually gaining in strength and at a rate more rapid than in the years of great prosperity. That is significant. It furnishes some proof that by no means are all America's resources are of the sort that can be depreciated or swept away by the tides of economic circumstance. And in the final analysis a nation in which religion is making progress is not likely for long to retreat in other important matters.

Cows and Classics

CLASSICAL versus practical education is a hardy perennial dear to the hearts of dominies. Dr. William Burnlee Curry, while passing through Montreal, has watered it afresh. The art of milking a cow, he says, is more important than memorizing Greek. With this English educationist, practice rides with precept. At his own school the curriculum has room for neither Greek nor Latin, but affords the pupils opportunity to care for animals. Livy and Plato give place to pastoral pursuits.

Many will think, however, that this is one question where it is wise to straddle. If education means something more than mere instruction and stands for wider and fuller culture, why divorce the classical from the practical? Illustrious examples abound to prove it unnecessary. Working as a cotton operative, David Livingstone propped Greek and Latin textbooks up against his loom. Some of the finest odes that Horace penned were written on his little farm among the Sabine Hills, where he alternated agriculture with enthusiastic study of the lyrical verse of the great Greek poets. And the Roman poet gave affectionate tribute to the inspiration gained from bucolic occupations in that quiet retreat.

It is true that many a pedant would sadly bungle that extremely technical task of milking a recalcitrant cow or, for that matter, a perfectly tractable one. On the other hand, the poise and mental refreshment gained from classic study might well prove both practical and useful in meeting the situation with philosophic calm when an unexpected kick from "Bossy" upsets the milker's pail.

Editorial Notes

Aviation experts at the Geneva Disarmament Conference are unable to agree on which airplane is the most offensive. It is the one that flies too low over the house and wakes up the baby.

The United Prune Growers of California, seeking a more orderly marketing of their product, report that they have been successful in smoothing out a few of the wrinkles.

These are the days when the "o" in vocation is displaced for a time by an "a."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

One-Sided Journalism in Chicago—The Republican National Chairman

CHICAGO

WHEN I was a resident of Chicago some thirty-five years ago, there were published here five morning papers. If one desired a liberal Republican viewpoint with a strong tendency to tariff reform, he found it in the Tribune, still dominated by the memory of Joseph Medill. If a thoroughly old-guard type of Republicanism with unquestioning devotion to the highest of tariffs was wanted, the Inter-Ocean, under the editorship of William Penn Nixon, filled the bill.

For liberal Democracy and pure free trade the Chicago Herald, owned by John R. Walsh, and ably edited by Horatio Seymour, was able and illuminating. The Chicago Record, owned by Victor F. Lawson, and numbering among its stars such bright lights as Eugene Field, George Ade, Peter Finley Dunne and John T. McCutcheon, was a model of what a condensed morning daily should be. The Chicago Times, owned by the elder Carter Harrison, was stoutly Democratic, though inclined to quarrel with the Cleveland Administration, then in power. It was the current report that none of these newspapers, except the Tribune, was making money.

I am moved to these reminiscences by the contemplation of the Chicago newspaper field today. As a result of progressive consolidation of newspapers which began in 1895 with the Herald and Times, there are left but two regular morning dailies—the Tribune and the Herald and Examiner. The field for circulation is probably ten times as great as when the city boasted five papers. At that time Chicago had a population of a scant million. Today it approaches 4,000,000 and the tributary country has grown in like proportion. Naturally the two papers occupying the greatly increased field have been prosperous.

These new conditions, however happy for newspaper owners, are not fortunate for their readers. We have just witnessed the proceedings of a Republican national convention. Neither morning paper favored President Hoover. Although there was practically not a hostile vote or voice in the convention, it was hard to find a friendly word in the press. The issue which most concerned the convention was prohibition. The delegates seeking the wisest course on this most controversial of topics found only one-sided advocacy in the press. It was wet, drippingly, extravagantly wet. One without other source of information than the morning dailies must have been amazed that the convention did not pass a repeal plank by an overwhelming majority.

Now that is defensible if the interest of the newspaper owner alone is to be considered. But there is something wrong with a situation which can leave a great city like Chicago—New York is practically in the same condition—destitute of any newspaper to which readers can look for fair treatment of such an issue as prohibition. It is not an entirely new situation. When Bryan was a candidate for the Presidency in 1908, there was not a single morning Democratic newspaper in Chicago. The late Medill McCormick, then editor of the Tribune, sensing the chance to increase circulation, engaged a well-known Democratic writer to furnish a column daily of partisan news, which was printed, uncensored, on the Tribune's first page. There was an outcry from Republican bosses, but the editor stuck to his guns and gained both circulation and a reputation for toleration.

I wonder whether any paper in Chicago today would give a column to the prohibitionists in which to press their views upon its readers!

* * *

The choice of Everett Sanders to be chairman of the Republican National Committee seems to be meeting general approval. Mr. Sanders has not been so identified with any faction in the party or with either side of the great prohibition controversy as to be obnoxious to any group. There was apprehension that Walter F. Brown, the Postmaster-General, whose skill in political organization is generally admitted, might succeed to that post. But Mr. Brown is uncompromisingly wet. The transition from Fess to Brown would have been offensive to the dry element in the party. Moreover, the Brown political methods have not been such as the public commonly associates with President Hoover.

Chairman Sanders possesses an agreeable personality. His residence in Washington and his long activity in national politics have given him the wide acquaintance necessary to the successful discharge of the duties of this office. Mr. Hoover has not been over happy in the type of chairman he has had in the past, nor for that matter is Mr. Sanders over happy in the conditions that confront him now. In all probability the campaign fund will be one of the smallest in history. Economic conditions in the country do not encourage large individual contributions. The liquor funds will go to the opposing party. The new chairman will have to rely on the coöperation of all who desire the reëlection of Herbert Hoover.

Books of Current Interest

Mr. Norton Comes to South America

The Coming of South America, by Henry Kittredge Norton. New York: John Day. $3.50.

"THE Coming of South America" should have been called "The Coming of a Writer to South America." Mr. Norton, who has been writing on many parts of the world and who contributes a weekly column to the New York Herald Tribune, was appointed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to visit five of the South American Republics. Undoubtedly a good journalist, he was hardly equipped to see below the surface of Latin-American life and civilization. What he did perceive he has set down accurately. Much he did not see, and much he might have seen if it had not been for certain preconceptions he held before he set forth on his voyage of discovery. Many of these he himself is probably quite unconscious of, but they weaken his book.

The author sets out to destroy certain straw men he himself sets up. One of these is a Latin-American unity which never existed in the thought of informed people, and another is a "Latin America" he himself has invented. After he has torn these to shreds he leaves standing out saliently his own discovery of facts that are old to those who know Latin America. His main thesis, as hinted in the title of the volume, is that four or five Latin-American republics are leaving what he calls "Latin America," and are now becoming full-fledged nations. In other words, there is, according to Mr. Norton, a "Latin America" in which is found the conventional, American-conceived type of Latin-American nation, and as nations therein reach a certain point of development they cease to be "Latin-American" and attain a higher level, where the sign of their arrival is the right to be called by their own national names. It is too bad that Mr. Norton did not visit Latin America in 1810, 1825, 1850, 1875 or 1900, either in person or through books. If he had, it is doubtful whether he would have written "The *Coming* of South America."

It is lamentable from many points of view that books of this sort should be written. This volume, intended primarily to bring about a fuller understanding of the Latin-American peoples, is like so many volumes that have appeared on Latin America recently. Unintentionally they offend Latin-Americans. No person who has reached maturity and who has behaved as a mature individual for many years and whose accomplishments have achieved recognition in informed circles, likes to be interviewed by a reporter who then enthusiastically proceeds to claim him as a recent "find" of his own.

It must be said that Mr. Norton's description of the revolutions of 1930 and 1931 is accurate, complete and objective, but he need not have gone to "South America" to get his material. The newspapers carried all the information he needed when the revolutions "broke." In other respects, too, the author has sought to be fair, but incomplete acquaintance with background factors has marred his interpretation of foreground events. Characteristics commonly attributed to Chileans are assigned to Brazilians. Also, certain facts might have been checked more accurately.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Wine of Violence

THE time is here when the United States must wage a relentless war, one that is vital to her very existence as a civilized nation. We put millions of men under arms and all our resources behind a slogan, "Make the world safe for democracy." We must now put every ounce of our fighting strength into an effort to make our own democracy safe for honest men and women. . . .

The army of crime is thoroughly organized. It not only has its troops, and its captains and generals, but its sinister overlords who sit back in the shadow. It is protected by crooked politicians and their creatures. . . . The fight is between crooks and honest citizens, between organization and disorganization, with the honest men running around in circles and the crooks driving straight ahead to greater power and wealth. Nor is the identity of the big shots and a majority of the gangsters any secret to the police and the reporters. They are played up from time to time in the newspapers and their names and hangouts are well known. . . .

Americans not only have not grappled with this problem; many of them have not even thought it out. With their fondness for pink pills and panaceas, they jump to the easiest conclusion, which is, of course, prohibition. Repeal the prohibition law and overnight we shall have a crimeless country, with liquor making up our budget deficits. . . . There is no use blinking the fact that recent crime in this country, with its attendant evils of large-scale bribery and corruption, has been primarily financed by the huge profits of bootlegging; but it is also true that if those who are opposed to prohibition would keep the law even while they fight it, this source of revenue for financing crime would partially dry up.

The drys leaped before they looked; the wets are doing the same thing. The drys looked forward to a millennium of sobriety. They did not foresee organized bootlegging on a nation-wide scale, with contempt for the law breeding corruption and financing crime. The wets look forward to a millennium of light wines and beer, with, perhaps, Scotch and rye a little under cover, and the illegal profits of the bootlegger flowing legally into the state and national treasuries. An idyllic picture, but have they, too, taken into account all the future possibilities?

Waving aside all the old abuses and lawlessness of the liquor traffic in America, there are certain new trends to be considered. First, bootlegging is today only one of many criminal rackets, and it is not now the most profitable one. Second, it employs a large number of men who were formerly active in other criminal lines. . . One leading gangster recently told a correspondent that he employed 600 of these old-line criminals, and asked rather pathetically what was to become of them if they were driven from home and turned out into the streets to hold up banks and stick up citizens. Will the wets be able to curb or to reform these criminals where the drys have failed? Third, is it not just possible, in the light of all the evidence that we have before us, that the bootleggers will not consent to be driven out of business? If brewers and vintners are licensed, what is to prevent the present caterers to the national thirst from muscling in on them? Or if Government goes into the business, what is to prevent them from becoming fifty-fifty partners in the profits of intimidated distributors, and at the same time continuing their traffic in more concentrated and highly profitable side lines? It is just possible, too, that even under government control, both of manufacture and distribution, crooked politicians may, in the same old way, turn up in real control of the new system. . . .

It is our belief that crime in America has reached a point where it must be vigorously attacked regardless of any other issue. Until that problem is attacked and solved, either modification or repeal is likely to prove a futile panacea. It is rooted deep in causes that go back beyond the convenient prohibition scapegoat, even granting everything that is charged against it as a source of revenue to the criminal. Sometimes when one listens to an ardent wet, one almost believes that, prior to prohibition, America was a sinless, crimeless Eden, and that light wines and beer will automatically restore that idyllic condition.

Americans are given to ascribing our troubles to some superficial cause that is really an effect. We blame everybody and everything except our own carelessness and negligence. But the crime situation goes back to our petty, and often not so petty, law breaking; to unrestricted immigration and the ideal of unbridled license, instead of properly restricted liberty, that so many low-grade aliens of bad stock brought with them or quickly acquired from their compatriots in our slums; to the willingness of so many of our business men to acquiesce in grafting government, provided they are granted special favors; and, above all, to the unwillingness of good people, church people, honest business men—in short, the run of straight average Americans—to organize and concern themselves, at the only time their efforts really count, with the selection of strong candidates to stand in the primaries against crooks, grafters, tools of political machines, or even second-rate men. . .

Unless the country wakes up, our case is hopeless. Momentarily, at least, the public realized the pass to which our country has come, when Lindbergh turned in his extremity to the underworld for help, only to find that there is no honor among thieves

"For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence."—*Saturday Evening Post.*